FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 JANUARY 1987

Iran-Iraq War

A 9 January Iraqi air raid on Susangerd killed 58 civilians and wounded 100 others, IRNA announced. The attack followed the start of a new Iranian offensive against Iraq's III Army Corps in the Shalamcheh area of the southern front. An Iranian communique cited by the agency claimed that 5,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded in the offensive, codenamed Karbala 5, adding that Iran also took 287 prisoners. Iranian jets pounded Iraqi positions in the area, while helicopters hit and destroyed an Iraqi headquarters. In related reports, IRNA said the Iranians advanced 4 km, swiftly reaching Iraqi rear positions in a surprise attack featuring "innovative" tactics in a "complicated amphibious" operation. IRNA also claimed that Iranian antiaircraft fire downed eight Iraqi aircraft over the battlefront.

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that the III Corps "expelled" the attackers and "destroyed" them in areas where they had gained a "foothold." The communique acknowledged that Iranian forces were still present in three sectors of Iraqi territory but added that the offensive is "doomed to failure." Related INA reports spoke of large numbers of Iranian corpses littering the battlefield, asserting that the enemy sustained a "terrible defeat" in which its forces fell into a "massacre of horrible death." Iran's claims to have shot down Iraqi aircraft were dismissed by an Iraqi spokesman as part of Iran's policy of "lies and charlatanism," according to INA.

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — The IDF spokesman announced an Israeli Air Force raid on southern Lebanon 9 January, stating that warplanes scored "good hits" on "terrorist targets" near Maghdu shah, IDF radio reported. The spokesman added that the raid was directed against houses that served as command posts from which terrorists departed on attack missions. A PFLP spokesman cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said the raid hit PFLP positions, and Voice of Lebanon radio said three people were killed and seven were injured.

Iran, Libya on Camps War — Reporting on an 8 January meeting in Damascus between Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati and Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, IRNA noted that both sides called for an immediate end to the camps war and urged the belligerent parties to direct their weapons against Israel. In a related statement broadcast by Tehran radio, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam warned that Iran will hold the adversaries responsible for failing to implement the provisions of the Iranian-sponsored cease-fire plan.

Libya

New Capital — Following Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's 1 January announcement that all administrative departments have been transferred out of Tripoli, Belgrade TANJUG reported that Tripoli has ceased to be the Libyan capital. The agency said the new capital is Hun, a small town located 600 kilometers southeast of Tripoli and 250 kilometers into the desert.

Chad Conflict — Libyan planes bombed the Chadian town of Zouar 8 January, according to an official source in Ndjamena cited by AFP. Ndjamena radio condemned the attack as a "savage and odious bombing." From Libya, Tripoli radio reported that residents of the Chadian town of Faya Largeau have appealed to Col al-Qadhdhafi to intervene in Chad against the "mutineering and lackey clique in Ndjamena."

In other developments, the split between GUNT factions was highlighted by broadcasts from Ndjamena radio and the clandestine Bardai Chadian National Radio. While Radio Bardai broadcast a GUNT communique from Faya Largeau condemning the French raid on Ouadi Doum airport and urging GUNT forces to attack "all French interests," Ndjamena radio broadcast a statement by GUNT Chief of Staff Adoum Yacoub announcing the integration of GUNT into the Chadian National Armed Forces.

Israel

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir invited Jordan's King Husayn to a face-to-face meeting "anywhere" to discuss peace between the two countries. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Shamir reiterated that there is "no substitute for direct negotiations." He suggested that joint ventures between the countries' adjoining ports of Elat and Al-'Aqabah could serve as "building blocks" for a peace agreement. Shamir also spoke with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy following Murphy's mediation talks with King Husayn in Amman, Jerusalem radio reported. They agreed on a policy of "quiet diplomacy" to foster further contacts betwen Israel and Jordan. Commenting on the Shamir-Murphy meeting, an editorial in the Jordanian daily *Al-Dustur* scored Shamir's rejection of an international conference on peace and blamed U.S. "blind bias" for Israeli "intransigence."

Egypt

Talks between the Egyptian and Ethiopian foreign ministers on 8 January focused on trade, economic cooperation, and on the upcoming official visit of Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam to Egypt, MENA reported.

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PNSF Denounces Richard Murphy's Mideast Tour

JN080731 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Damascus — The PNSF has denounced U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's tour of the region and called on the nationalist, progressive Palestinian and Arab forces to confront the results of this tour.

Yesterday, PNSF Spokesman Khalid 'Abd al-Najid said Murphy's tour comes as part of the U.S. Administration's new moves to bolster U.S. influence in the Middle East. He asserted that through this tour Murphy is trying to pave the way for direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy. 'Abd al-Najid called on the Palestinian forces, factions, and personalities as well as on other nationalist, progressive forces and countries to confront the dangers posed on the Palestine question. He also called for shouldering the historical responsibilities to counter the serious results of this tour.

PNSF Head Welcomes Iranian Statement on Camps

LD082026 Tehran IRNA in English 1841 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Damascus, Jan. 8, IRNA — Chief of the Palestine National Salvation Front Khalid al-Fahum emphasized Thursday that he will remain faithful to the Islamic Republic of Iran's peace plan to end the fighting in Lebanese camps.

In an interview with IRNA here, Al-Fahum welcomed the statement issued Thursday by Iran's deputy foreign minister for political affairs [word indistinct] the warring parties to abide by the articles of Iran's peace plan.

"We invite all (the parties) to observe a ceasefire so that after the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Maghdushah within three or four days, diplomatic talks to end the clashes could start," [words indistinct].

Jallud Meets DFLP's Hawatimah in Damascus

JN081349 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The PNSF has accused Amal of shelling the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps with artillery and rockets, and Amal accused the Palestinians of firing Grad missiles on Beirut's southern suburb from their positions in the mountain.

Today, [DFLP Secretary General] Nayif Hawatimah, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Mustafa Sa'd, and 'Umar Harb held a meeting in Damascus in which they expressed the need to implement the Iranian initiative to stop the camps war.

Egyptian, PLO Officials Visit Tunis 8 Jan

NC081346 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Tunis, 8 Jan (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, arrived in Tunis this afternoon on a 1-day visit. Dr al-Baz is accompanied by Sa'id Kamal, assistant head of the PLO Political Department for Egyptian affairs.

Dr al-Baz did not comment on the nature of his visit to Tunisia. [passage omitted]

Tunisian sources have said that Dr al-Baz will meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during his visit. He will also meet with a number of Tunisian Foreign Ministry officials.

Observers believe the visit, which precedes the Islamic summit, will deal with the coordination of stances in preparation for the summit, as well as with continued Egyptian efforts to resolve the differences between Jordan and the PLO.

Arab League's Klibi Receives New USSR Envoy

LD072052 Tunis TAP in French 1400 GMT 7 Jan 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, [no date as received] (TAP) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi received Vladimir F. Sobchenko, the new USSR ambassador to Tunisia, at the Arab League Headquarters on Tuesday.

Following the interview the diplomat expressed the USSR's interest in developing its relations with the Arab League because of the role that the pan-Arab organization plays in the search for solutions to the region's problems. In this connection the ambassador noted that the USSR maintains with the league firm ties of cooperation, in particular with regard to the search for solutions to the region's problems and to the Middle East conflict.

'Panamanian' Oil Tanker Hit in Gulf 8 Jan
JN081257 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The Panamanian oil tanker *World Dawn* was hit at dawn today by a surface-to-surface missile fired by the Iranian navy while the tanker was off the UAE coast on its way to Italy with a shipment of Kuwaiti oil. The missile, which was fired at 0120 today, landed on the oil tanker but did not explode. Consequently, no casualties were reported. [passage omitted]

KUWAIT

Sudanese Energy Delegation Departs 8 Jan
LD081415 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1246 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Jan (KUNA) — The Sudanese energy delegation representing the General Petroleum Establishment and the Ministry of Energy and Mining left Kuwait this morning at the end of a 6-day visit to the OAPEC Secretariat General, during which the delegation held talks with the senior officials of the organization under the chairmanship of its secretary general, Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah.

During the final session held yesterday at noon, the head of the Sudanese delegation, 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Salih, chairman of the Board of Directors and director general of the General Petroleum Establishment, conveyed the thanks of the Sudanese minister of energy and mining, Dr Adam Musa Madibu, to OAPEC for the great care it pays to the oil and energy sector in general, as clearly seen in the case of Sudan in the study conducted regarding the oil resources that OAPEC will help to develop there.

The chief delegate also conveyed to the OAPEC secretary general an invitation from the Sudanese minister to visit Sudan as soon as possible. Dr 'Atiqah accepted the invitation thankfully and will fix the date for it later.

During the final session, the legal and technical aspects of the various stages of the oil industry were reviewed. Participants stressed the importance of Sudan's oil sector's need for training. The review also covered the resources available in the Arab world for providing this training.

During its stay in Kuwait, the Sudanese delegation met with Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sultan in the presence of Sulayman al-'Umani, assistant under secretary for technical affairs. The delegation also visited the Kuwaiti Petroleum Establishment and met with its vice chairman and executive member for planning and financial and administrative affairs, 'Abd al-Razzaq Mulla Husayn, in the presence of the executive member for planning in the Kuwaiti offshore petroleum explorations, Mahmud al-Rahmani.

The Sudanese delegation includes Geological Research Authority President 'Adli Abd al-Majid Ahmad and the legal advisers to the Sudanese minister of energy and mining 'Abd al-Salam Amin and Charles Dunk.

OMAN

Minister Comments on Extraordinary GCC Meeting
JN080829 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him returned from Saudi Arabia after heading the Sultanate's delegation to the GCC extraordinary foreign ministers' meeting that was concluded in Riyadh today.

In a statement to Muscat radio upon his return here, the minister said: The talks during this meeting focused on the ICO summit that will be held in fraternal Kuwait on 26 January. He added: The GCC states held consultations and coordinated their positions to contribute toward the success of summit. He said: We also discussed the summit's agenda.

The minister added: Consultations among the GCC member-states will continue within the framework of the common efforts exerted on all levels. The GCC's foreign ministries' under secretaries will meet on 16 January to continue consultations and assess various stands to support the success of the ICO summit.

In reply to a question on the possibility of postponing the summit or changing its venue, he said: The ICO summit will be held at the fixed date and in the venue specified, and he added that no ideas in this regard are being considered. He added: All Arab and Islamic countries will attend the summit.

The delegation accompanying the minister was comprised of Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, the Foreign Affairs Ministry's under secretary for political affairs; Ambassador 'Awad ibn Badr al-Shanfari, head of the Arab department at the Ministry; and 'Abdallah ibn Ahmad al-Marhun, the Sultanate's ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

The minister and the delegation accompanying him were received by 'Abdallah al-Musafir, head of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Briefs Al-'Attas on Iran Trip
EA082119 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Political Bureau member and People's Supreme Council Presidium chairman, this morning received brother Dr 'Abd al-Aziz al-Dali, Political Bureau member and foreign minister, who briefed him on the results of his visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, during which he delivered a letter from Brother al-Attas to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Brother al-Dali submitted a detailed report on the results of this visit and of his talks with the Iranian officials on bilateral, Arab, and international issues of joint concern. He also conveyed to him

the greetings of Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. Brother al-Dali returned to Aden yesterday after a 4-day visit to Tehran. He stressed in a statement that his meetings there had been successful and positive (?regarding) all the issues discussed.

SAUDI ARABIA

Nazir: Petroleum Market Stability 'Inevitable'

LD082105 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1740 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Jan (SPA) — Hisham Nazir, minister of petroleum and mineral resources and acting minister of planning, has stressed that the optimism currently prevailing over the oil market was the outcome of the policy of the custodian of the two holy mosques in this field. He has added that the custodian of the two holy mosques is eager to see the oil market stabilized and fixed, a matter that would simultaneously serve both the producer and the consumer.

Nazir pointed out, in an interview with Saudi Television to be broadcast tonight and carried by SPA, that it is important to stabilize the oil market so the consumer can see how much he is spending on energy. He has added that it will be useless for the consumer to be charged $100 billion for energy for 1 year and in the next to be billed $2 billion. He added that a stabilized market also benefits the producer: It will enable him to base his plans and projects upon a known income or at least an estimate.

The minister of petroleum and mineral resources has stressed that market stability is inevitable to absorb the current oil glut and ultimately to balance the supply and the demand. He went on to say that the success achieved by OPEC in its most recent meeting has shown the importance of stabilizing the market. It is a policy that benefits oil producer and consumer countries alike.

Hisham Nazir affirmed that the drop in the oil revenue in the general state budget for the new fiscal year and the increase in the volume of other revenues represents a positive point indicating the success of the development in the Kingdom, because reliance on more than one source of revenue gives more reassurance about the future, God willing.

He pointed out that the current state budget has maintained the momentum of the projects, since it provides for the expenditure of about 50 million riyals on the projects.

The budget, he said, is characterized by the continuity of basic services for the citizens in the field of health, education, training, social care, and all other matters that contribute to the welfare of the citizens. Loans and subsidies will continue.

Hisham Nazir also said that the custodian of the two holy mosques has made it a point to preserve all that could assist the citizens to have an honorable life. These directives have been all incorporated in the making of the new budget.

The minister of petroleum and mineral resources and acting minister of planning further stated that the state has succeeded in overcoming the deficit within its machinery through the rationalization of expenditure. He pointed out that it was not right for the revenue from petroleum to be spent on the petroleum apparatus itself. It should be spent on projects or on programs benefittingthe citizens.

He pointed out that allocations to many of the government utilities and public institutions have been reduced because they have raised revenue through their own efforts. Hisham Nazir stated that the budget contained a number of indirect services to encourage the private sector to invest, since all funds to assist it in doing so are still there.

The minister of petroleum and mineral resources and acting planning minister, in his interview with the Saudi television, said the first thing that one should consider when talking about the budget in general is the amount of work required. He said that some years ago the Kingdom's budget was 300 billion riyals but this year's budget is around 170 billion riyals. Naturally, he said, the work carried out then was different from the work underway now. What was needed then is not needed now as we already have it. He said that the size of the budget does not necessarily reflect growth or recession as much as it reflects the required work.

He emphasized that an increase or a decrease in the budget is not a drawback particularly since most of the projects under the three previous development plans have been fully implemented or are about to be implemented.

He said that what happens in the world market, especially where oil consumption is concerned, is felt in one way or another on the Kingdom since it is a major producer of crude oil. He pointed out that what is taking place in the world market is not so much the result of Saudi policy but rather the result of the different policies of the oil-consuming countries. If, he said, there is economic recession in these countries, and this is indeed the case in many of them, that affects their oil consumption and accordingly reflects on their oil purchases from the Kingdom.

Hisham Nazir affirmed the Kingdom is anxious not to rely on oil as the only source of revenue and to seek investment in other industrial, agricultural, and production sectors and fields. He said investment in these fields and securing a yield from them required some time, and under no circumstances could it be equated with crude oil and its yield.

He added that since the first development plan, the Kingdom had affirmed that it would not rely solely on the exportation of crude oil as the source of revenue and that it would seek to invest in other production areas. He pointed out that the periods of time fixed for the development plans in the Kingdom were reasonable and sufficiently flexible so as to be adaptable according to changes and circumstances. He said that the 5-year development plan is reviewed annually with regard to the size and allocations and manpower needed for the various projects for possible changes that might take place during the 5 years of the plan. This review, he said, is carried out continually by the ministries of planning, finance, and national economy and other government departments.

He added that the requisite flexibility should characterize the technical apparatus of the project, as it must adapt to the

technical changes. This need for speedy adaptation applies to all changes, be they on the administrative or technical levels. In this regard, Hisham Nazir pointed out the need for the various government departments in the Kingdom to take into consideration future conditions and the expansion that could occur in respect to their projects.

He spoke of the efficiency of the Saudi petrochemical industry compared to the industries of many countries. This, he said, was due to the low cost of production and low staffing, and reliance on mechanical means in most projects.

He spoke about the opportunities available for the development of the private sector in the Kingdom and said the state had established networks of roads, telecommunications and communications which are among the most advanced in the world. It has also established highly advanced municipal facilities, and industrial cities which meet world standards. He added that many countries had nothing similar to the capabilities available in the Kingdom, as they are more advanced than in all developing countries and many advanced industrial states. He said that the private sector has at present the material capabilities for investing in the available opportunities, as there are more than 70 billion riyals in the form of deposits, in addition to the existence of lending funds. Nazir called upon the private sector to discuss with him the projects which could be set up in the various fields in order to exploit these opportunities.

He said the state introduces the private sector to these projects and provides it with the opportunity of meeting foreign industrialists and investors through participations in joint commissions with foreign countries. He explained that meetings are taking place among various government bodies to choose the best means of introducing projects to the private sector and to give it the opportunity of participating in them. He said that the state is working to make this sector a partner in the existing assets, whether in factories or in other facilities that can be transferred to the private sector.

'Definite Outcome' From Murphy Trip Not Expected

LD0900l0 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Jan 87

["News and Comment" program by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary of state has begun touring the capitals of some countries concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict in the midst of predictions that it is impossible for such a visit to have a definite outcome.

Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, began his shuttle mission 2 days ago. He will be visiting the capitals of some countries concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict. This mission is being undertaken cautiously and with a lack of optimism. The U.S. official himself had defined the framework of his mission in such a way that would not allow any possibility for optimism when he portrayed the mission as exploratory.

It is noteworthy that during the last few years Murphy has made scores of visits to most of the capitals of the countries concerned within the framework of an effort the United States is still portraying as mere exploration for a formula to find a solution to the conflict. During each one the U.S. official has tried to stress that he was not carrying with him any suggestions but he only wanted to hear what the others have to say. Thus, Murphy's new tour has come within the same context, i.e. exploratory. Observers have noticed that most visits by U.S. envoys to the region have taken place in the midst and/or following an escalation of events, whether these events were the outcome of some Israeli aggressions against the Arab fronts or because of an armed struggle between some Arab faction, like the current fighting between Amal organization and the Palestinians around the camps.

What observers have meant by such a comment is that the U.S. Administration, when it makes a move in the midst and/or following an escalation of events in the region, does so out of its desire to know whether such armed confrontations have brought about a change in the policies of the concerned sides or compelled them to retreat from their previous stands. However, notwithstanding the matter of escalating events or even triggering them, one thing has remained unchanged: Any initiative brought about by people other than those involved in the problem — regardless of how much pressure is on the people involved in the attempt to force them, through intensifying their internal conflicts to seek options that do not serve their cause — will fail.

Thus, given all these considerations, the creation of favorable circumstances depending upon those who are dealing with the conflict from the outside and their seriousness and good intention, is unlikely to materialize now or in the foreseeable future.

UAE

Kuwaiti Envoy Discusses Issues With President

LD0812l9 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jan (KUNA) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan received a message today from the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, concerning the preparations and contacts being made for the islamic summit conference. Kuwaiti Ambassador to the UAE Muhammad Sa'ud Ziban al-Lami conveyed the message during his reception by the UAE president [words indistinct]. The Kuwaiti ambassador told KUNA after the meeting that bilateral relations and the arrangements concerning the convening of the fifth Islamic summit in Kuwait on 26 January were discussed. [passage omitted]

The Kuwaiti ambassador also said that the UAE president had expressed the hope that the leaders at this conference will succeed in playing a great role to bring close the viewpoints and [word indistinct] of the Arab and Islamic disputes especially in the current circumstances of the Arab and Islamic world. The ambassador added that the UAE president stressed during the meeting that the Islamic summit is a very important opportunity to reach solutions to the problems faced by the Arab and Islamic world, the most important of which is the Iraq-Iran war. The UAE president also stressed the need to unify the Arab and Islamic ranks in the interest and for the welfare of the Arab and Islamic peoples.

Murphy Attempts To Restore U.S Credibility

NC081617 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary]

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, began a new tour of the Middle East on Tuesday. According to U.S. news reports, his major objective is to try to restore U.S. credibility in the area following the disclosure of its secret arms deal with Iran. Israel played a major role in that transaction. The reports add that Murphy's mission is a difficult one.

He began his trip with a brief stop in Amman, where he held talks with King Husayn and other senior Jordanian officials on the current regional situation. Official U.S. sources have announced that the envoy will, during his discussions in Jordan and Israel, work to open the door to a dialogue between them. As we all know, this is the leading approach in U.S. policy regarding attempts to get the peace process moving again. The Israelis have taken the same track. Senior Israeli officials keep repeating they are ready to begin negotiations with Jordan. Given Jordan's well-known stand, no one expects the talks Murphy will hold during his current tour to have any positive results. After all, Jordan is committed to a fixed position based on the need to resolve the Palestinian issue through an international peace conference. Jordan also insists it cannot speak on behalf of the Palestinians. The United States is fully aware of this. The U.S. position concerning Palestinian representation in peace negotiations is not clearly defined. It rejects the idea of PLO participation, but persists in its attempts to exploit differences between Jordan and the PLO, the very differences that brought the dialogue between them to a halt. Israel is taking the same course.

We can say, without fear of contradiction, that Murphy's tour is closely linked to the upcoming Islamic summit in Kuwait. He will undoubtedly be trying to get acquainted with the stands of various Arab countries, and, in particular, to gauge the damage done to U.S. policy by the secret arms shipments to Iran. Whatever the case may be, the situation has forced Washington to lay out its position on two essential issues: The convocation of an international peace conference, in which the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and that includes the Soviet Union, would take part, and the question of Palestinian representation in any peace talks. It is an established fact that virtually every country believes there can be no peace in the Middle East without an international conference in which all parties to the Middle East dispute are represented. This is especially applicable to the Palestinian people. We need only wait and see if there is anything new in the U.S. position on the Middle East.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

NC082032 Cairo MENA in English 1840 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, Jan. 8 (MENA) — Ethiopian Foreign Minister Bernanu Bayeh arrived here tonight for a four-day official visit during which he will meet with President Husni Mubarak and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Berhanu said upon arrival that he carries a verbal message from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam to President Mubarak.

He said that relations between Egypt and Ethiopia is age-old and that the Nile connects peoples of both countries.

The Ethiopian guest further said that the objective of his visit was to enhance cultural and economic relations particularly following the two visits of President Mubarak to Addis Ababa and his meeting with the Ethiopian president which created reciprocal confidence between the two countries.

On the situation in southern Sudan, Bayeh said that Ethiopia had helped to create a favourable atmosphere to settle these problems and bring closer the views of all the parties in Sudan.

On the situation in Chad, the foreign minister said that his country hopes that this problem be solved and that the Organisation of African Unity contribute to its settlement.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid who was on hand to welcome the Ethiopian guest paid tribute to the strong relations binding the two countries. He added that the visit of Bayeh comes within the context of consolidationg these relations and holding fruitful negotiations.

Official Talks Begin

NC082223 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Jan (MENA) — Egypt and Ethiopia held important official discussions at the Foreign Ministry this evening. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, headed the Egyptian delegation at these talks, while Foreign Minister Bayeh Berhanu led the Ethiopian representatives.

The two foreign ministers held a private discussion for 45 minutes, after which they were joined by the other members of their respective delegations. [passage omitted]

Discussion at tonight's meeting focused on ways to promote existing bilateral relations and cooperation in a manner that would reflect the depth of the fraternal ties between the Egyptian and Ethiopian peoples and embody the joint will of Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mengistu Haile Mariam. Particular attention was paid to the possibility of increasing economic cooperation and the volume of trade exchange, as well as ways to establish joint projects of interest to both countries.

The two delegations conducted a comprehensive review of current African issues and conditions. Both countries expressed their eagerness to bolster OAU efforts, establish stability and peace throughout Africa, and destroy the racist regime in South Africa and Namibia to allow the people of the continent to devote their efforts to achieving development and prosperity.

The two sides also discussed important international issues, the foremost of these being developments in the Middle East and the efforts being exerted to achieve a comprehensive peaceful settle-

ment in the region that would guarantee the Palestinian peoples' legitimate rights.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed his happiness at this visit by the Ethiopian minister. He described it as an important practical step toward strengthening existing bilateral relations and for continuing the strong impetus these relations have acquired since Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mengistu met in Addis Ababa last year.

MENA has learned that the discussions touched upon issues pertaining to an official visit which Ethiopian President Mengistu is expected to pay to Egypt shortly.

The Ethiopian minister will visit Luxor City tomorrow, Friday. During his stay in Egypt, which is scheduled to last until 13 January, he is expected to meet with Egyptian officials to discuss bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Italian Defense Minister Arrives in Cairo
NC081253 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jan (MENA) — Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini arrived in Cairo today. He is leading a delegation on a visit scheduled to last several hours. While in Cairo, the Italian defense minister will hold talks with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, who was at the airport to receive the Italian guest.

Meets Abu Ghazalah; Departs
NC081628 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1529 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Jan (MENA) — Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and his accompanying delegation left Cairo this afternoon at the conclusion of a visit which lasted several hours. During his brief stay, Spadolini held talks with Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, as well as with senior Armed Forces officers.

The Italian defense minister's meeting with Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah lasted 2 hours. Following this meeting, Spadolini announced that Egypt and Italy held identical views. He commended the excellent relations between the two countries in the field of defense. He noted that there was mutual interest in the Horn of Africa, as well as in the significance of Egypt's role and influence in that region. At a news conference following these talks, Spadolini expressed concern about the growing threat of international terrorism. [passage omitted]

Referring to the ongoing battles between Libya and Chad, Spadolini said he had discussed this matter with Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah. He also noted they had studied the role which Italy could play in resolving this issue.

At the end of the news conference, Spadolini said Egypt and Italy will resume their talks later, focusing special attention on the Gulf war. He added that he had renewed his invitation to Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah to visit Italy next March.

'Abd al-Majid Receives Kuwaiti Businessmen
NC081532 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with members of the Kuwaiti business delegation currently paying a visit to Egypt. The delegation is led by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Saqr, chairman of the Kuwaiti Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

During the meeting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid welcomed the members of the visiting delegation. He explained the general outlines of Egypt's foreign policy, a policy based on peace, stability, development, and a belief in the all-embracing nature of these principles. [passage omitted]

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed his country's interest in promoting trade and economic cooperation, as well as its encouragement of Arab and Kuwaiti investment in Egypt.

The head of the Kuwaiti delegation expressed the group's pleasure with this visit to Egypt. He also conveyed his eagerness to achieve good results to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the field of economics and investment.

Badr Meets With Mubarak, Makes Statement
JN081603 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 6 Jan 87 p 1, 10

[By 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Yaqani and Safwat Abu Talib]

[Excerpts] President Husni Mubarak received Interior Minister Zaki Badr at 'Abidin Palace yesterday. Badr said after the meeting that it was held on the occasion of his upcoming visit to Iraq next Saturday to confer with Iraqi officials and discuss problems facing Egyptians there. He affirmed attention will be given to the stability of the security situation in all fields and the implementation of law to help state apparatuses fully perform their tasks; hence the policy of distributing specialized police bodies in all sectors.

The minister affirmed there is no estrangement between him and the opposition parties. He added: But any violation of the law by any person, group, or party will be confronted by the law. No opposition or nonopposition elements have the right to violate the law.

On the possibility of holding a dialogue between him and the opposition parties within the framework of what has been said about a dialogue between the National Democratic Party and opposition parties, Badr said: There is no dialogue about security. The law is either implemented or not implemented. [passage omitted]

On referring some police officers to trial on charges of torture, Badr said the law is above all.

On a meeting he had yesterday with security chiefs and ministry officials, Badr said his instructions in this meeting focused on two topics:

First: The security men are not above the law and must be an example in implementing the law which must be respected.

Second: The good treatment of citizens.

Badr affirmed he could confirm that there has not been a singlecase of torture since he assumed the post of interior minister. [passage omitted]

Mirage-2000 Aircraft Soon

JN081726 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 7 Jan 87

[Text] Egypt will receive the second consignment of Mirage-2000 aircraft, regarded as being among the most advanced in the world, within the next few days. The *Al-Ahram* military editor has learned that President Husni Mubarak removed a number of obstacles delaying the delivery of these planes during his recent visit to France and his meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand and French Premier Jacques Chirac. These obstacles were related to the conditions of repayment for these planes and were successfully overcome because of the strong, distinguished relations between Egypt and France.

Meanwhile, the *Al-Ahram* military editor has also learned that the early warning aircraft and A.B.C. [as published] airborne radar, which Egypt has agreed to purchase from the United States, will arrive at Egyptian air bases at the end of this month. With this, our Air Force and air defense forces will have the first successful means of handling hostile low flying aircraft which cannot be detected by ground based radar systems. Thus, an important objective in improving our Air Force will be achieved with the arrival of these aircraft which will greatly enhance the Air Force's overall fighting capabilities.

Columnist Warns of Threats to Democracy

JN082121 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 7 Jan 87 p 3

["Smoke in the Air" column by Jalal al-Din al-Hamamisi: "Why Lament Now?"]

[Text] The Argentine Government has closed the files of past events after completing taking to task the tyrants who ruled the country after torturing and killing their adversaries. This action was necessary to clean the political arena before democratic practice set in, so those who were reared in the lap of the tyrannical dictatorship might not participate in it or exploit the democratic climate to jump into the seat of power and resume their hobby of torturing the people.

In Egypt, enthusiasm for democracy is at its peak these days. Surprisingly enough, heading those enthusiasts are the rich socialists who replaced the so-called feudalists after July 1952. They blessed the dictatorship and participated in the crimes committed against freedom and human rights. Each of these socialistsis speaking with pain about this democracy because it does not realize certain aims. Some in this very rich group are even lamenting what they call obstacles facing the democratic march. Some of us might consider this lamentation as repentance and a return to sanity, applying the proverb: Repentance expunges sins. But can the devil repent? Can those who were reared in the lap of dictatorship and who exploited and benefited from it truly believe in democracy?

History teaches us there can be no successful transfer from dictatorship to democracy unless the opportunists are removed from the political arena. This is what Argentina did and succeeded in moving to democracy. The end of World War II ended the crimes of Nazism and fascism after serious trials. Thus, Germany, Italy, and Japan entered the phase of true democracy after all the partners in tyranny and crimes were either jailed or hanged. Thus, the democratic march proceeded without any fifth columnists or former collaborators. The democratic march destroyed the pillars of evil and the earth was purified. Democratic construction was erected on a sound, impregnable basis. Thus, the old group was not allowed to ride the democratic wave and turn the hands of the clock backwards.

However, we in Egypt did not do to the enemies of freedom and human rights what others did to them. We were so stupid as to forgive them. We gave the tyrants the right to exploit the current democracy and to criticize it. Can we guarantee freedom for our struggling people when they are in dire need of a democracy to protect their interests and preserve their human and other rights?

This is the disaster knocking at our door now because we have started to build our democracy on improper grounds and because we refused to open the files of the criminals who harmed freedom and people's rights. Is all this insistence intentional? Is it a plot to kill the newly born democracy at a time when the people have begun to feel they are truly entering the phase of a genuine democracy? We feel it is our duty to warn the people of what we expect. Our persistence in pursuing this antifreedom group will put our people on the alert for what I am afraid is an imminent confrontation.

Afghans Deported to Karachi En Route to Kabul

NC090846 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0727 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) — Cairo Airport authorities today completed procedures for the deportation of 21 Afghan passengers who had been detained at the airport for a week. They were flown to Karachi on an Egyptian plane, prior to being transported to Kabul.

The Afghan passengers had been caught carrying forged passports which they had used for their journey from Karachi to Cairo.

Cairo Airport authorities had earlier been in contact with the UN representative for refugee affairs in Cairo to discuss the possibility of sending the Afghans to the FRG, as they had requested. When this did not prove to be feasible, they were deported.

Recent Fighting Detailed in Reports, Communiques

Killing of POW's Denied

JN081208 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0728 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has responded to allegations by Kamal Kharazi, head of the so-called Iranian War Information Headquarters, about the killing of an Iranian prisoner of war. He described these statements as a desperate chapter of a fabricated, theatrical, poorly composed and produced story by the ruling group in Iran. The story can be attributed to this group's obvious stupidity.

In a statement to the *Iraqi News Agency*, the military spokesman said that the torturing or killing of POW's contradictsthe Arab nation's principles and Iraq's code of ethics. He said that history and the events of the Iraq-Iran war have proven this.He added that the torturing or killing of POW's come within the code of ethics of people who have been known for these abominable characteristics throughout history and who have also tortured and killed POW's during this war. At various times, they killed Iraqi POW's and practiced various forms of torture against these prisoners.

The military spokesman added: We do not believe that any country has provided as much good food, medical treatment, education, and clothing as Iraq has done. Moreover, all Iranian POW's in Iraq now receive better care than in their own country, Iran, because Iraq considers this part of its humanitarian duty and deep-rooted values, he said. He explained that the news media and organizations which visited the POW's confirmed Iraq's care for them. He said the door is still open for them to be further acquainted with the care extended to the POW's and to prove the Iranian Government's lies.

Concluding his statement, the military spokesman said: It is customary for the Iranian rulers, whenever they are defeated militarily, to resort to the fabrication of cheap, badly-prepared lies through their news media so as to distract the attention of world opinion in the world and inside Iran from their defeat and from the terrible losses for which only they are responsible.

7-8 Jan Combat Detailed

JN081730 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,519 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 January 1987]]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic forces inflicted further losses on the aggressors through their activities for last night and today as follows:

1. Our heroic Air Force today continued its punishment of the Zionist Iranian regime and its collapsed remnants through 64 combat missions carried out by the valiant hawks of the sky in the military operation sectors, inflicting important losses on the personnel of the aggressor Khomeyniites, their weapons, and equipment. Our hawks returned with their planes safely and protected by Gods care.

2. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector continued firing with all types of weapons on enemy assembly areas. They inflicted new losses on the scoundrels and brought their engineering work to a halt. They also killed six enemy personnel and captured a quantity of arms and naterial the enemy had left behind in the "Great Day Battles," in addition to setting on fire several enemy positions and destroying and burning four ammunition dumps.

3. Groups of enemy personnel attempted to approach our forward positions in the sector of the Special I Army Corps — the Allahu Akbar Forces. Our soldiers confronted them and forced them to retreat after inflicting on them important losses in personnel. Two infantry positions were destroyed, with those manning them killed, an ammunition dump was burned, and a personnel shelter was destroyed in the same sector.

4. The II Army Corps units spotted an enemy group opposite their positions in the central sector. They fired at it with all types of weapons and forced it to flee after inflicting personnel losses on it. Our units in the same sector dealt concentrated blows to enemy infantry positions and gun emplacements. Enemy ambulances were seen evacuating the losses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 January 1987

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN082014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jan (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast today and dealt it an accurate and effective blow. In a statement to INA, a military spokesman said that the Iraqi fighter planes, which dealt a blow to the large maritime target at 2130 today, returned safely to base. The spokesman stressed that this raid aims to deprive the Iranian regime of its oil resources, which it uses to carry out its aggression against Iraq.

Naval Clash Report 'Fabricated'

JN090717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that a naval clash has taken place near the Al-Bakr port. In a statement to the *Iraqi News Agency* this morning, the spokesman said this report is fabricated in part and parcel.

Spokesman Says Basra Shelled

JN090729 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0707 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has said that Iran shelled residential areas in Basra last night. The shelling resulted in:

1. Martyring two women.

2. Wounding 10 civilians.

3. Demolishing two houses.

4. Damaging one house.

5. Damaging two buildings.

6. Damaging eight cars.

The spokesman recalled President Saddam Husayn's remarks last Wednesday to the effect that if they [the Iranians] strike at Basra, then we will demolish their cities from above.

Iranian Forces 'Destroyed'

JN090810 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0725 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,520 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Great Iraqi people and heroic sons of our valiant Armed Forces: Following our valiant forces' crushing of the enemy's offensive and the concentrations of its rogues who dared to attack our sacred land and following the reports by world news agencies of the details of this defeat, the enemy found itself facing a serious dilemma vis-a-vis its people and its frustrated slogan of the decisive year of the war. Therefore, the enemy began to assemble its remnants, those whom death did not choose and those who had no opportunity to face death, and the frustrated units it had no time to dispatch to previous battles in view of the speedy settlement of the battle.

As usual, not heeding any reason or logic, the enemy once again thrust its forces of rogues against some of the targets of the Great Day Battle. The enemy attacked the heroic Al-Miqdad Forces on the III Army Corps front, crossing the international border at 0030 [2130 GMT on 8 January] today. A battle took place whose preliminary results are blessed. The enemy was expelled and its forces were destroyed in the major areas where they had gained a foothold on the fronts of the heroic 47th Infantry Brigade, the 45th Infantry Brigade, and the 421st Infantry Brigade.

The situation on these fronts south of the peninsula of (Shalhat al-Aghawat) to the south of Al-Asmak Lake and inland to the east from Al-Asmak was completely settled in favor of our forces. The only presence the enemy has on our land is in the sectors of the 501st and 429th Brigades and on the front of one of the regiments the 422d Brigade east of Al-Asmak Lake toward the international border. Our forces continue to put pressure on the enemy with their fierce fire and their swift and capable moves. This frustrated offensive will be doomed to failure and great victory will be the lot of our people and our Armed Forces, God willing. God is great. Ignominy to the evil clique.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 January 1987

Downing of 2 Planes Denied

JN090838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has refuted Iranian claims of downing two Iraqi planes this morning. In a statement to INA a short while ago, the military spokesman said this report is completely unfounded. The spokesman added these claims are part of the policy of lies and charlatanism adopted by the Iranians.

III Army Corps Action Reported

JN090918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Basra, southern Iraq, 9 Jan (INA) — An INA correspondent reporting from the III Army Corps sector of operations has stated that a considerable number of Iranian corpses can be seen littering a vast expanse of land which was liberated opposite three of the Iraqi brigades. The correspondent added that the first rays of light today, Friday, confirmed the heavy losses in life the enemy forces sustained following their offensive which started at midnight last night.

The correspondent said that the Iraqi firepower which turned night into day turned the Iranian invasion forces into ashes and that the situation in the sectors of operation of the three brigades was settled in favor of the Iraqi forces. He also affirmed that large numbers of Iranian prisoners were evacuated to the rear at dawn today.

Another INA correspondent, reporting from the sector of operations of one of the regiments, said that the Iraqi forces are putting pressure on areas where the enemy is present in the sectors of two brigades east of Al-Asmak Lake near the international border to crush the enemy forces and prevent them from escaping.

POW's Talk of 'Terrible Defeat'

JN091108 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Basra, southern Iraq, 9 Jan (INA) — An INA correspondent in an advanced position in the III Army Corps sector has said the Iranian forces that crossed the international border after midnight last night in an area held by three brigades have been massacred in horrible fashion. The correspondent asserted that the Iranians who raised the white flag as a sign of surrender were the only ones who escaped the massacre during the swift, strong Iraqi swoop upon the attacking Iranian forces.

The correspondent added that these POW's told him during their evacuation of the terrible defeat they faced in the first hour of the fighting. A POW said he rose from beneath piles of torn bodies and waved his hands to express his desire to surrender to the Iraqi forces. He said many of those in his Iranian unit were killed by light-caliber weapon bullets and others were torn up by artillery and mortar shells.

The INA correspondent said some Iranian POW's were unable to speak because of the terrible defeat inflicted on them and other POW's clothes were stained with the blood of those killed and on whom these POW's fell. The POW's thanked God for escaping an inevitable death. The correspondent explained that the Iraqi soldiers sang loudly all night to express their joy over the decisive victory.

Navy Sinks 3 Iranian Gunboats

JN091425 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1412 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Statement by Iraqi military spokesman dated 9 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. A group of enemy gunboats attempted to approach our territorial waters in the Arab Gulf. Our brave naval units confronted them and managed to sink three of them along with their occupants. The rest of the enemy gunboats fled. Our naval units returned safely to base.

[Dated] 9 January 1987

Results of Air Attacks Cited

JN091503 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1436 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Statement by Iraqi military spokesman dated 9 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant air force played a splendid, heroic role today, inflicting very heavy losses on the aggressors' personnel, equipment, and weapons. Our valiant hawks accomplished this through their interdictory operations on the enemy transportation and supply routes and through intensive and effective air support for our courageous ground units, which reaped up Khomeyniites and confronted their abortive aggressive adventure. Some 310 vehicles of various types and 155 boats, in addition to what has previously been mentioned, were destroyed. God bless our heroic Air Force for its great glories in the battle of pride and honor. Proceed to more victories.

[Dated] 9 January 1987

King Husayn Returns From Baghdad 8 Jan

JN081321 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn returned home today at the conclusion of a 2-day working visit to Iraq. During the visit, he held talks with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn and senior Iraqi officials on bolstering the firm brotherly relations between the two countries, the overall situation in the Arab arena, and the developments of the Iraq-Iran war. King Husayn was briefed on the victories by the brave Iraqi forces in the Great Day Battle against the aggressor Iranian forces. [passage omitted]

Cables Thanks to Saddam

JN081627 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Amman, 8 Jan (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn has sent this cable to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, at the end of his majesty's visit to fraternal Iraq.

His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, may God grant him long life: At the end of our short visit to proud Iraq, we would like to send you our best regards and sincerest appreciation for the hospitality accorded to us and to members of the accompanying Jordan delegation since we arrived in the victorious and laureled Baghdad and for the opportunity to share with you your celebrations of the 66th anniversary of the foundation of the lofty-minded Iraqi Army which has always defended the Arab nation's flank and its history to confront the aggressors' malicious schemes and crush the ambitions of its enemies who covet the territories and soil of Iraq, which has diligently advocated the doctrine of pan-Arabism.

Our pride in sharing with you the celebrations of the Iraqi Army's anniversary rose to lofty levels when we heard the details of the great victory achieved by its great heroes who have crushed the expansionists' dreams and their hostile schemes.

The news of this victory restores to the Arab nation hope in the future and self-confidence — the confidence that has been shaken by Arab disarray and disunity. We hope this victory will be the beginning of the great triumph that will defeat the forces of evil and aggression. We ask Almighty God to answer our prayers and enable your country to achieve the great victory. May God help your efforts. Peace be upon you.

AL-DUSTUR Comments on Israeli 'Intransigence'

JN081132 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Jan 87 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Intransigence Versus Positivity"]

[Text] During his meeting with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy, King Husayn reiterated the basis of Jordan's constant position toward a peaceful settlement in the Middle East region. By this we mean adherence to holding an international peace conference to be attended by all the sides to the dispute, including the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

In return for this extremely positive Jordanian position, senior Israeli officials firmly closed the door to any possible attempt to revive peace efforts in the region or to reactivate the diplomatic efforts that were stalled on the one hand by Israeli intransigence and on the other by the lack of a minimum degree of astuteness, farsightedness, and independence in the U.S. position.

No one in this region was surprised to see Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir receive U.S. envoy Murphy while making extremely intransigent, extremist statements that Israel will not accept the principle of an international conference, will not give up a single inch of what he called the soil of the land of Israel, and that Israel presented its last regional concessions at Camp David.

Yitzhaq Shamir would not have directly expressed his government's intransigent position had he not been confident that the U.S. envoy came to the region without bringing any views or proposals that could be presented to the sides concerned with this chronic crisis. This confidence seems to be well-placed particularly as Murphy himself indirectly indicated that he returned to the region to justify the U.S. arms deal with Tehran and to gauge the extent of Arab reaction to such a reprehensible U.S. position.

While believing that Murphy's visit will not bring any new results and that the current Arab position cannot bring pressure to bear on the United States to bring about these results, we do believe the U.S. blind bias toward Israel is basically responsible for this Israeli intransigence, which Shamir expressed yesterday and whose real significance cannot be ignored by Murphy.

Israel Raids PFLP Positions East of Sidon

NC091015 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] A PFLP spokesman has stated that a squadron of [Israeli] warplanes raided PFLP positions east of Sidon at 0930 today and that the attacks lasted 15 minutes. The spokesman added that the positions had sustained direct hits. Muhammad Humayyid was killed and several persons, including 'Ali Ahmad Khalid, Walid Hurani, and Musa Nimir 'Abd al-Rahim, were injured. The spokesman also said that the planes dropped time bombs on the targets.

Areas Attacked Detailed

NC090844 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Palestinian sources have reported that Israeli warplanes launched an air raid on Al-Suhaylah, Darb al-SIm, and adjacent areas in the south at 0940. The western slope of Maghdushah, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Jabal a'-Halib, and (Al-Sirup) also came under attack. According to preliminary information, there have been several casualties.

1 Killed, 14 Wounded by Zahlah Car Bomb

NC081739 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1720 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] A car exploded at approximately 1800 today in the city of Zahlah in front of the Al-Qadiri Hotel near the French Cultural Center. Fourteen people were injured and the driver of the car was killed. [passage omitted]

The booby-trapped car was a Renault with license plate number 819770. According to the reports we have received, the car belonged to Arlette Hamu.

Hubayqah Group Blamed

NC082045 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] A Lebanese Forces source said tonight that the car that exploded near a Red Cross center in Zahlah had been rigged with explosives by a group loyal to Elie Hubayqah [former Lebanese Forces chairman]. The car was to be sent to the eastern areas to be detonated. The source added that the Renault car had been painted with the colors used by Red Cross centers for camouflage. The plan was to send the vehicle to the eastern areas after it had been rigged with the explosives. However, a technical fault caused the car to explode while the person in charge of its delivery was inside.

Amal Statement on Airport Shelling, Maghdushah

NC081455 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The Amal Movement Political Bureau held its weekly meeting today under the chairmanship of Colonel 'Akif Haydar, deputy leader of Amal. At this session, bureau members studied the current security and political situation. They issued a statement in which they reported that the airport came under sudden shellfire from Kafr Shima and the vicinity of B'abda; that is, precisely from the eastern areas.

In its statement, the Amal Movement wondered about the goals this criminal action hoped to achieve. It added: Does it help to inaugurate and operate the Halat runway? Is it an act of general vengeance, or is its political objective to frustrate the Lebanese-Syrian summit?

Amal also expressed its deep concern at the Palestinian insistence not to withdraw from Maghdushah despite all that Amal has done and continues to do to ensure that supplies arrive in Al-Rashidiyah camp and that the wounded are evacuated. Amal considered this planned attack against it to be an indication that the Islamic summit conference would be turned into a platform for Yasir 'Arafat at the expense of those resistance members who are struggling against Israel. [passage omitted]

Birri on Juniyah, Shelling

NC082014 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has described the Israeli blockade of Juniyah port as a farce. He said the shelling of Beirut airport is part of an Israeli-Ja'Ja' plan to complete the country's partition and establish an independent airport in the eastern area. Birri emphasized that time will expose Ja'Ja' and 'Arafat's mutual desire to see Lebanon fragmented and its patriots weakened.

Amal Sets Condition for Ending Palestinian Siege

JN091145 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] In a statement published by the Iranian Embassy in Beirut this morning, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, who is currently in Damascus, said the Amal Movement is ready to lift the siege upon Palestinian camps in Lebanon if the Palestinians pledge to respect the Iranian mediation.

Birri Reaffirms Commitment to Iran's Plan

LD081914 Tehran IRNA in English 1756 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Damascus, Jan. 8, IRNA — Head of the Lebanese Amal Movement Nabih Birri announced his commitment to the Iranian sponsored peace plan aimed at ending the camps-war in Lebanon Thursday.

Talking to IRNA here, following a statement released by Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam in Tehran earlier Thursday, Birri emphasised that the ceasefire has been observed by his forces as of Thursday.

In his statement, Sheykh ol-Eslam had urged the rival groups involved in the camps-war to execute the Iranian plan by means of honouring their commitments.

Nabih Birri added that the Amal forces will seriously honour their undertaking to the ceasefire unless being forced to self-defend.

He further said that the Amal Movement will lift seige of all Palestinian camps and their areas in Lebanon and execute the Damascus agreement concerning the camps, if the Palestinians remained committed to the Iranian peace plan.

Iran, Libya Urge End to Lebanese Camps War

LD090714 Tehran IRNA in English 0659 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Damascus, Jan. 9, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran and Libya Thursday called for an immediate end to the camps war in Lebanon and urged the belligerent parties to direct their weapons at their real enemy, the Zionist regime.

Iran's acting foreign minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati and Libya's no. 2 man 'Abd al-Salam Jallud met here Thursday to review mutual friendly relations and the latest developments in the region.

The two sides emphasized on joint efforts to establish a ceasefire in Lebanon in a bid to put an end to the bloody fighting going on between the Palestinians and the Amal militia.

Iran's deputy foreign minister for political affairs, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam Thursday issued a statement urging all the parties involved in the camps war in Lebanon to implement the articles of the Iranian proposed peace plan or else "they will bear the consequences themselves."

Major Jallud told Besharati that his country will remain beside Islamic Iran in her fight to overthrow Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn. "This is a principal and deep-rooted stance," he stressed.

Jallud also said that the Baghdad regime had launched its war of aggression against the Islamic Republic in an effort to prevent Iran from defending the Palestinian cause. "For this reason we will be beside you with all our capabilities until the fall of Saddam and believe that his overthrow should be speeded up," he pointed out.

On the forthcoming summit meet of the Islamic Conference Organisation, Jallud said most of the Arab participants were reactionaries and therefore, he stressed, nothing could be expected from gatherings of this type.

Iran, Libya and Syria as progressive countries should maintain regular contacts to coordinate their anti-Zionist campaign, Jallud added.

The Libyan official also thanked the Islamic Republic for its efforts in ending the fighting between the Palestinians and Lebanese groups which he said only served the interests of Israel, the U.S. and the reaction.

Al-Ahmar Receives Lebanese Party Leaders

JN081806 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1655 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Damascus, 8 Jan (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd, leader of the Nasirite Organization in Sidon, and 'Umar Harb, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Union in Lebanon, here today. Their talks dealt with issues of common interest, especially developments in Lebanon.

Shamir, Murphy Confer; Agree on 'Quiet Diplomacy'
TA081744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening conferred with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who reported to Shamir about his talks with King Husayn in Amman. After the meeting, Murphy said he agreed with the prime minister that the time is right for quiet diplomacy. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami talked to Avi Pazner, the prime minister's media adviser, after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Pazner, did the prime minister and envoy Murphy discuss issues besides the peace process?

[Pazner] No, only the peace process featured in the talks. Murphy emphasized that he came here on a mission on behalf of President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz in a bid to promote the peace process. He briefed us on his talks in Jordan. The prime minister explained Israel's positions to him, and it was agreed that to facilitate further contacts, quiet diplomacy should be used. Murphy is now returning to Jordan, will then visit Egypt, and will then probably return here.

[Ben-'Ami] Was the possibility of a meeting between the leaders of regional countries mentioned in the meeting? Did Murphy bring any message from King Husayn?

[Pazner] The prime minister explained Israel's principled position very clearly; namely, that we are prepared to meet with King Husayn at any time and anywhere. [end recording]

Murphy Meets With Peres
TA090545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, arrived in the regional capitals entertaining little hope for progress. Last night, after a meeting with the prime minister. Murphy completed his first round of talks in Israel in a meeting with Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez heard the remarks of the two following their conversation:

[Begin recording] [Remez] Murphy has a standard line after every meeting: He names his latest interlocutor and adds his congratulations to that person.

[Murphy — in English] He [Peres] welcomed, as had the prime minister, President Reagan's interest in reinvigorating the peace process, and we said that we agreed that this is the time to see how far quiet diplomacy can carry us. Thanks very much.

[Remez translates the above and continues] What about a preparatory committee in anticipation of an international conference? We do not believe there is much point in it, if there is no change in the concept that it will involve the five permanent members of the Security Council. What about the sometimes conflicting hopes in Israel surrounding the Islamic Conference and its impact on the peace process? I have no idea how it will affect things, and I do not even know if the subject will be on the conference's agenda, Murphy said.

Commenting on Murphy's mediation efforts in Amman, Peres said in principle the Jordanians favor peace, as we do, so we must start working on it.

Does the United States enjoy the same status and does it have the same opportunities in the Arab countries, following the Iran affair?

[Peres] I believe these countries are gradually coming out of their sulk.

[Remez] The meeting of a preparatory committee prior to an international conference would present the same problems as the conference itself, Peres believes, which is why he sees no great advantage in the idea.

As for the Islamic Connference, he could not repeat the hopes he had expressed 2 days ago that it could conceivably bring about a change:

[Peres] The Islamic Conference will probably meet anyhow, although not in the original composition. Thus, for example, it is doubtful whether Iran will participate in it. In fact, contacts began earlier, and this round will actually be the first of several that will most likely take place in the future.

What about reports emanating from the Prime Minister's Office on a possible Husayn-Mubarak-Shamir summit?

[Peres] Do you not think it is enough that it emanated from there?

[Remez] Meanwhile, Murphy is continuing his tour, leaving Israel for Cairo, then back to Amman, and again to Jerusalem. [end recording]

Exchanges Views With Rabin
TA090907 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] U.S. envoy Richard Murphy held a meeting with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this morning. After their 2-hour conversation, Murphy told reporters they discussed the next phases of the peace process and exchanged assessments and views on how further progress should be made. Our correspondent Meron Tzur reports that the meeting was also attended by the chief of staff, the chief of the IDF Intelligence Branch, and the U.S. ambassador to Israel.

AL-QUDS Comments on Visit
TA081729 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 6 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Murphy... Anew"]

[Text] The visit by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, to a number of countries in the region, including Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, begins today. U.S. State

Department briefings indicate Murphy does not carry in his briefcase new ideas or proposals, and the visit will be devoted to finding ways to advance the peace process in the region.

Advancing the peace process does not require visits or initiatives in the framework of offering old goods in new packages. Consequently talk about a Murphy visit without talk about a change in the positions of the U.S. Government — toward the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to choose their own representatives — will ultimately not lead to advancing the peace process.

Apparently Murphy will try to convince the Arab leaders of the need to accept what Israel proposes. There is no room to discuss the Fes summit resolutions, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, or an international peace conference as proposed by the Arab leaders.

Undoubtedly the U.S. Administration realizes the main obstacle to advancing the peace process consists of the Israeli-U.S. efforts to impose a solution on the Arab world, as well as the attempt to achieve the results of the talks before they begin and in a manner specified by Israel.

The Arab world, including Egypt and the PLO, has affirmed its commitment to the need of convening an international peace conference with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the five permanent Security Council member-states and the PLO.

Should Murphy's visit depart from the framework of an international peace conference, it will not lead to a break in the deadlock that predominates all efforts to convoke a preparatory committee to the international conference.

The Arab leaders and decisionmakers must work to hammer out a position that relies on Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and the PLO, and which determines the shape of the progress toward an international peace conference, whose convocation all the Arabs are calling for. The fragmentation of Arab efforts will ultimately lead to the foiling of Arab and international endeavors to convene the preparatory committee as a preliminary step to the inauguration of the international peace conference.

Shamir Calls on Husayn to Meet 'Face to Face'

TA090551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has again called for immediate direct talks with Jordan. Speaking at a Dead Sea hotel last night, Shamir made this appeal to King Husayn:

[Begin Shamir recording] From our side of the Dead Sea I address myself to King Husayn on the other side of the sea to meet us face to face, anywhere, to discuss peace between our two countries. Obviously no one can force an independent government to do anything which may be contrary to its perception of its own interests, but we must submit that there is no substitute for direct negotiations and at some point in the future Jordan will come to realize that this path will ensure the best rewards in the long run. [end recording]

Shamir said he was not in favor of an international conference on peace because he felt the Soviet Union would not be able to play a constructive role. Also, recent history has shown that it was direct contacts and not international conferences that had brought results. The process toward peace with Jordan, he said, could begin with informal agreements on matters of mutual concern — for example, on the Dead Sea itself:

[Begin Shamir recording] Both of us extract chemicals from this unique natural phenomenon. I am sure we could both benefit from cooperation in our efforts. We have common ecological problems. We both utilize the waters of the Jordan River; we have adjoining ports in the south — Elat and Al-'Aqabah — where joint ventures could prove advantageous; and the tourist industries of the two countries would flourish from close cooperation. Agreement on these matters could serve as building blocks, paving the road to full peace between us and Jordan. [end recording]

Will Meet West Bank Mayors

TA081829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will meet soon with several Palestinian leaders and mayors from the territories. This was revealed by the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Yosef Ben-Aharon, in an interview with Israel Television's Arabic service. Ben-Aharon said the prime minister will discuss ways to accommodate the residents of the territories. The director general said Israel will propose that, in the first stage, a representative body be set up of Palestinians from the territories, as well as Jordanian representatives, to advance the peace process. He said the agreement must include Jordan, since without its participation, Israel and the Palestinians will not be able to reach an agreement.

Ben-Aharon added he believed it is possible to expect a three-way summit between Prime Minister Shamir, Egyptian President Mubarak, and King Husayn in Jordan, to take place either in Al-'Aqabah in Jordan or in Al-'Arish in Egypt.

Rabin Discusses Peace With Egypt, Defense Budget

TA081148 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jan 87 p 2

[Report by Barukh Me'iri]

[Text] "In many spheres, surely the security and political ones — peace with Egypt has justified itself." This was stated by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin who appeared at Arye Tzimuqi's Center for Israeli Zionism at the Jewish Agency building in Jerusalem.

"We will soon mark the 8th anniversary of the peace treaty with Egypt. A period of 8 years in the Middle East is not short. Today Egypt is outside the circle of war, and this is a first-rate security and strategic advantage for Israel. It has enabled us to cut $600 million in the defense budget in recent years."

"In fact," the defense minister added, "we are the only Middle East country that has cut its defense budget. This fact has not influenced any of the other regional countries to follow in our footsteps. The size of the Arab countries' defense budget ranges today between $40 to $50 billion per year. This is the largest market for the sale of sophisticated weapons."

At the same time the defense minister warned that the budget cut has narrowed the margins of our security even more than in 1981.

"We have done this because of the 'economic foul-up,'" he said.

He warned against an additional cut: "If we are not prepared, an enemy surprise will be much graver than that which we experienced during the Yom Kippur War."

The defense minister said Israel and Jordan should make every effort necessary to weaken the pro-PLO extremists and, at the same time, strengthen the moderates who prefer a political solution.

Rabin noted that not even a single Israeli resident has died since the evacuation of Lebanon "but I would not want to promise that Israel will be quiet for 40 years." [allusion to former Prime Minister Begin's promise at the time of the 1982 invasion of Lebanon].

He confirmed that the Christian forces help the PLO return to Lebanon. "Who could imagine that 'Arafat would bring his people back through the Juniyah Port, under the cover of Christian forces? However, everything is possible in Lebanon," he said.

Says U.S. Request Blocks Action

TA090556 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Israel has been restraining its attacks on the pro-Iranian Hizballah organization because of a request from Washington. Speaking in Tel Aviv last night, he said there has been a standing American request for over 2 years not to hit Hizballah centers in Lebanon because of hostages held there. Rabin added that failure of negotiations to gain the freedom of captives held by Hizballah severely limits Israel's ability to strike at the fundamentalist Shi'ite organization. Such a situation, he said, could justify some kind of deal with Hizballah, because the hostages' release would ultimately provide more effective freedom of action against terror.

Air Force Attacks 'Terrorist' Targets in Lebanon

TA090923 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0916 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Air Force planes attacked terrorist targets south of Sidon this morning. All our aircraft returned safely home, and the pilots reported good hits. The targets were raided are located near the village of Maghdushah and served as points of departure for terrorists and Palestinian organizations launching attacks. The houses bombed served as command posts from which terrorists departed on attack missions. This is the text of the IDF spokesman's announcement.

MA'ARIV: New South Lebanon Situation 'Worrisome'

TA081234 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jan 86 p 10

[Editorial: "The SLA and IDF"]

[Text] The new situation in southern Lebanon — the weakness of the South Lebanese Army [SLA] and the reinforcement of PLO and Hizballah lines — may accelerate Israeli involvement and lead to the return of more IDF forces to the area evacuated in June 1985.

More than 10 SLA soldiers were killed over the last week in clashes with terrorists, and 3 armored personnel carriers were seized by Hizballah. Reports have also abounded on the inability of General Lahd and his people to recruit new combatants from the southern Lebanese population, as well as on desertions from SLA ranks. One should also not ignore the low fighting ability of the SLA soldiers, as reflected in the incidents that took place this week. All this points to the military weakness of the Lebanese force on which the security zone, intended to protect the northern Israeli settlements, relies.

The meaning of this weakness from Israel's point of view is very worrisome. The alternative is the IDF in place of the SLA, and this is a bad option, the likes of which we have experienced in the past.

Therefore we believe the defense establishment should make a special effort to increase the motivation of the SLA soldiers: To improve their wages, to raise their military level, and to back their lines with limited IDF forces. The effort is vital so the security zone will not collapse.

Israel will not be able to stop the military activity in southern Lebanon. Its operations must be wise and restricted. At the same time, efforts should be stepped up to increase the influence among the Shi'ite population in southern Lebanon and to reinforce the SLA lines with manpower, weapons, and the inculcation of the feeling that we are not moving from this zone.

Peres, UN Official Discuss UNIFIL's Mandate

TA081014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres conferred this morning with UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding, who briefed him on his talks in Beirut and Damascus about the extension of UNIFIL's mandate. Mr Peres reiterated Israel's opposition to deploying the UN force in the security zone, whereas Mr Goulding voiced the UN Secretariat's concern for the well-being of UNIFIL soldiers. The foreign minister promised that Israel would see to securing their well-being.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the UN under secretary general conferred with Da'ud Da'ud, the commander of Amal in southern Lebanon, and toured the Finnish and Nepalese battalions. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'ami points out that UNIFIL's mandate will expire next week, and the Security Council will be asked to extend it by another 6 months.

Goulding Scores SLA Actions

TA090947 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jan 87 pp. 1, 18

[Report by Benny Morris]

[Text] UNIFIL "has had a bad year, the worst since it was established," says Marrack Goulding, the UN undersecretary general for special political affairs, currently touring the Middle East to sound out the area's governments on the renewal of the mandate of the UN peace-keeping force in southern Lebanon.

Goulding, who took over last year from Brian Urquhart as the UN's troubleshooter, noted that over 20 UNIFIL men had died in 1986 from attacks "by the various armed groups in the area."

He singled out the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army [SLA] as a major offender which often "deliberately fires on UN positions" and "indiscriminately shells the Shi'ite villages."

Goulding said it was becoming "increasingly more difficult" to persuade the Security Council and contributing countries, in particular, to renew the force's mandate. "The fact that UNIFIL is taking heavy casualties (coupled with the fact) that it is unable to do what it was established to do (that is, bring peace to south Lebanon) makes it very difficult for the contributing countries," he said. He gave as an example Ireland, whose defence minister recently visited Israel and "spoke in strong terms" to Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin following the killing by SLA troops of an Irish UNIFIL soldier. He noted also that the French had reduced their contingent in Unifil from 1,400 to 500 troops.

Moreover, said Goulding, who over the past three days met with Amal leader Nabih Birri and south Lebanon Amal leader Da'ud Da'ud, UNIFIL "is more and more seen (by Lebanese Shi'ites) as the security zone's outer belt, outer line of defence."

"But no country has said it will pull out (of UNIFIL). The Irish (too) have given no indication that they will leave (UNIFIL)," Goulding added.

Goulding said that UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, despite UNIFIL's continuing difficulties, intends to recommend, in his report to the Security Council, that UNIFIL's mandate that expires on January 19, be extended. "If UNIFIL goes, the situation in the south will only worsen," Goulding explains.

Goulding, who yesterday met Rabin, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, did not go into detail about the talks. But he told Israel's leaders that the security zone "wasn't working" and again asked that Israel allow UNIFIL to deploy down to the international border, which would involve an eventual dismantling of the SLA. Such a deployment, coupled with the self-interest of the local population, which is largely Shi'ite, Goulding argued, would assure Israel's northern border against depredation by terrorists.

"I am confident that if the IDF withdrew completely from southern Lebanon, there could be a return of peace and stability to the region," he said.

Israeli leaders assured Goulding — and this was a message that he conveyed to his Lebanese and Syrian interlocutors — that Israel has no interest in staying in southern Lebanon or in Lebanese territory. But Israel would only change the present arrangement if a workable alternative was available — and UNIFIL, together with tacit Amal assurances of non-agression — cannot be considered such an alternative. Israel's leaders, according to Goulding, feel that an arrangement of that kind would not prevent attacks on Israel.

But Goulding believes that the SLA's presence and actions serve a continuous "provocation" to the Shi'ites: "The SLA indiscriminately and heavily shells the Shi'ite villages," he charged. He also spoke of the Al-Khiyam detention centre, in which the SLA holds Shi'ite suspects.

Goulding emerged from his talks with Da'ud Da'ud with the conviction that Amal "would not allow a return to the pre-1982 situation," when the PLO rode roughshod over the Shi'ites and used southern Lebanon as a base from which to attack Israel. But Amal would not enter into "formal" agreements to this effect with Israel, Goulding felt.

The Shi'ites told Goulding that so long as the Israeli "occupation" of southern Lebanon continued, the Shi'ites would resist. Goulding believes that the recent attacks on SLA positions were not mounted solely by the extremist Hizballah Palestinians.

"Amal too is resisting and joining in the fight against the SLA. And my impression, from talking to them, was that they are confident, that they feel they are doing rather well."

And if the Shi'ite onslaught were to lead to a collapse of the SLA and the IDF were to return in force to southern Lebanon?

"We got the IDF out of Tyre, didn't we?" was the Amal response, says Goulding. Amal "cannot tolerate" the occupation of part of Lebanon (the security zone) by a "foreign country."

As to the Palestinians, Goulding's impression is that they "have returned in force to Beirut and Sidon but they are not at the moment operating in southern Lebanon, south of the Litani. Amal has fought them hard in Al-Rashidiyah (the refugee camp outside Tyre)."

Goulding, who also met Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, said that Al-Jumayyil believes that the "conjuncture is right" for national reconciliation in Lebanon and has been "encouraged (to believe this)" by the reports of his emissaries who have recently returned from Damascus.

IDF Announces Beginning of Call-up Exercise

TA081528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Following is the IDF spokesman's announcement: The IDF General Staff Command announces that the public call-up exercise summoning reserve soldiers is currently under way. Following is the text of the order issued by the deputy chief of staff and head of the IDF Operations Branch: Reserve soldiers whose unit codenames will be read out below are herewith called to show up for reserve duty at the site specified in advance by their commanders immediately after publication of this order. Owners of equipment, including vehicles to be deployed for duty in the units whose codenames will be listed below, are herewith required to put the said equipment at the IDF's disposal immediately after publication of this order, at the site previously designated by the authorized officer or person assigned to summon the reservists.

The following are the codenames for the units being called up for the exercise: Safe Haven [Hof Mivtahim], Broad Smile [Hiyukh Rahav], Perfect Design ['Itzuv Mushlam], House Plants [Tzimhey Bayit], and Natural Phenomenon [Tofa'at Teva'].

The order is signed by Major General Amir Drori.

This was the announcement issued by the deputy chief of staff and head of the IDF Operations Branch by virtue of his authority as commander, in accordance with the Law of Security Service, combined version, 1986; and in accordance with Article 34 of this law; and by virtue of his authority as commander in accordance with the code for emergency times, registration of equipment and its mobilization, 1956; and in accordance with Regulation No 6 of that code; and in view of the public call-up exercise now being held.

Reserve soldier, kindly note that if you are the owner of equipment summoned for duty by this order, while you yourself are also being summoned for reserve duty, you must first bring your vehicle or equipment to the regular gathering point, and only then report to your unit. If you are a commander whose job is to call reservists, you must immediately report to the meeting place, contact your unit, and prepare to absorb the other reservists. Reserve soldiers called up in this exercise are requested to use the transportation system that will be operated from the meeting points and to refrain from using their privately owned vehicles. [Announcer repeats the IDF spokesman's announcement]

IAI Director Believes Lavi 'Best Alternative'

TA081843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] A prototype of the Lavi jet fighter successfully completed its second test flight this morning. The Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] and the pilot said the results were very good. More in this report from Shlomo Berger:

[Begin recording] [Berger] The Lavi took off at 1100 on a flight that lasted 45 minutes. The jet accelerated to a speed of 300 knots or about 525 kilometers per hour. Moshe Qeret, the director general of the IAI, explained the differences between the craft's flight today and its maiden flight of December 31.

[Qeret] We have many flights to go. There are hundreds and hundreds of flights, and in each of the flights we are checking discrete points in the flight and the (?lap) of the aircraft. And in that flight we covered more parameters than we did in the first flight. Then we will have more flights to come. Each one is checking another system, or another point, or another turn, or another acceleration, etc.

[Berger] The Lavi also carried a heavier fuel load than on its first flight. Meanwhile, the United States is pressuring Israel to find an alternative to the jet fighter due to its high production cost. I asked Qeret for his reaction to the American proposals.

[Qeret] I think we should study more carefully the alternatives that were given. There was a lot of material that we still have to analyze and study. But my first impression is that the Lavi is still the best alternative and, in my opinion, even the most economic one.

[Berger] Israel estimates that it will cost about $500 million a year to produce the plane. But the United States believes the cost will be roughly 45 percent more than the Israeli projection. [end recording]

AL-FAJR Lauds Vatican Position on Jerusalem

TA081503 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
5 Jan 87 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "The visit of Cardinal John O'Connor"]

[Text] The visit by Cardinal John O'Connor, archbishop of New York, to Jerusalem on the first day of this year aroused widespread reaction among Israeli political circles, especially after O'Connor announced before crossing the Allenby Bridge last Thursday morning, coming from Amman, that he would not meet any Israeli officials at their offices in Jerusalem, thus adhering to the Vatican's clear and unambiguous stance with regard to the status of Jerusalem. This stance stipulates that Jerusalem's status is a special case that should be discussed after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, through dialogue between the Palestinian and Israeli Governments and under the umbrella of international commitments that guarantee any agreement reached by the parties concerned.

Israeli President Hayim Herzog leveled direct criticism against the position of Cardinal O'Connor during the annual reception held customarily for high-ranking figures of Christian churches, which was naturally not attended by the visiting archbishop.

We realize that this official Israeli criticism is basically aimed at the Vatican's stance on the Palestinian problem and on Jerusalem in particular. To date, the Vatican has not established diplomatic relations with Israel, linking the establishment of these relations to a solution of the Palestinian problem, including the question of Jerusalem. The Vatican does not concede the annexation of

Jerusalem's eastern sector nor recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

The visit by the archbishop of New York raised this important issue once again and affirmed the Vatican's principled stance, which has not changed during these many years.

In reality, the Vatican stance followed by Cardinal O'Connor helps shed more light on peace efforts in the region. Some of these efforts endeavor to abolish the Palestinian role and violate the national rights of our Palestinian people, in contrast to the obvious and unambiguous effort by the Vatican in its support for our people's right to self-determination. The Vatican, in this connection, does not insist on the internationalization of Jerusalem, but views the possibility of resolving the Jerusalem question after the establishment of a Palestinian state, with what this entails in firm international commitments to support the implementation and perpetuation of any agreement.

Settlers Submit New Plan To Erase Green Line

TA081111 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by Gershom Gorenberg]

[Text] A plan for new settlements in the West Bank, designed to close off any remaining chances for territorial compromise, has been submitted to Prime Minister Shamir by the leading organization of settlers.

The plan is signed by 'Otni'el Schneller, secretary of the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Region. It is dated November 14, but details of the proposal have remained under wraps until now. *The Jerusalem Post* obtained a copy of the plan this week.

The settler's proposal also emphasizes "erasing the Green Line" and driving wedges of Jewish settlement between Arab towns and villages.

The settlement council, known in Hebrew by its acronym Yesha' ("salvation"), has close ties with Housing Minister David Levi and Matityahu Drobles, the Likud co-chief of the World Zionist Organization's [WZO's] Settlement Division. In the past the WZO and Likud politicians have taken the settlers' proposals very seriously.

The settlers list 18 new settlements, including five large towns, which they say Shamir and the Likud should set up. They also ask that a large suburb be built at Abbir Ya'aqov between Jerusalem and Ramallah, where a few families now live in caravans.

"The goal is to add another 25,000-30,000 residents" to the Jewish population of the territories, Schneller writes.

He makes it clear that the proposal is designed to deal a final blow to the Alignment's Allon Plan on the future of the West Bank.

According to the Allon Plan, Israel should return the mountain ridge area, with its large Palestinian population, to Jordanian rule under a peace agreement. A corridor at Jericho would connect the mountain ridge to Jordan.

"After a period in which talk was heard of a settlement freeze," Schneller says, "it is necessary to establish settlements specifically on the mountain ridge, to testify to our faith in the justice of our approach... and to eliminate the mistaken approach of territorial compromise."

He adds: "We do not ignore the political necessity of taking the Alignment's stand into account, but that does not mean surrendering to it completely."

Schneller proposes that a settlement called "Elisha'" ("God will save") be built just north of Jericho. This is meant "to close off the option" of returning the Arab city to Jordanian rule after peace talks.

The one moderate point in the plan is a note that "we do not recommend Jewish settlement inside Arab cities." Some circles in the settlement movement have sought to move into Nabulus and Jericho.

Since becoming prime minister, Shamir has sought to avoid a clash with the Alignment over settlement, and has resisted calls for establishing new Jewish towns and villages in the territories.

But he has come under increasing pressure from settlers and their supporters to begin a settlement drive. This week both Tehiya and the National Religious Party announced that they would lobby for new settlements.

The settlers' new plan includes sites deliberabely placed between Arab communities. Other sites are chosen to lie between large Arab cities and Jordan — again, to prevent territorial compromise. For example:

— "Tirza," north of Nabulus, would "close off access from Jordan to Nabulus" by controlling the road from the Arab town to the Adam Bridge.

— "Kur," in western Samaria, would "close off the densely populated Arab area of Tulkarm and Qalqilyah from the east."

— "Zoref," southwest of Bethlehem, would separate the Arab settlements or Surif, Bayt Immar and Bayt Awla." [no opening quotation marks as published]

— "Ginnat," west of Janin, would "prevent Arab expansion."

The proposal also describes a number of sites near the pre-1967 border — in the Gaza Strip, the southern Hebron hills, the Latrun area, Western and Northern Samaria — as "erasing the Green Line."

In addition to the 18 proposed settlements, the plan lists eight sites where private developers have planned suburbs of Jerusalem or Tel Aviv. "Legally nothing prevents the private developers from establishing these settlements," Schneller writes, "since they received building permits before the national unity government took office."

In fact, most of the developers have run into financial problems, or are involved in legal battles with Arabs over ownership of the land.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives GUNT President 9 Jan

LD091252 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 gmt 9 Jan 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received Achiekh ibn Oumar Taib, president of the new legitimate GUNT in Chad, and also Facho Ballam, Chadian minister of external relations and cooperation.

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Chadian Conflict

PM081546 Paris LIBERATION in French 5 Jan 87 pp 12,13

[Interview with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Jose Garcon in Tripoli — date not given]

[Text] *Liberation*: Goukouni Oueddei has broken with you. Only 2 of the 11 Chadian factions which signed the Lagos agreements setting up the National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] in 1979 are still represented in it. In these circumstances do you think this government still exists and has credibility?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I categorically deny that Oueddei has joined Habre, and you can quote me on that. He could never join forces with Habre, and his men will never be able to form an alliance with him. Their troops have never fought together. Oueddei could never allow Habre to enter Tibesti. If his men were to venture into that region they would quickly be killed.

Liberation: Even if Habre and Oueddei are politically incompatible, the confrontation between Oueddei's People's Armed Forces [FAP] and the Libyans merely strengthens the Chadian president.

Al-Qadhdhafi: First, there is no fighting between the Libyan forces and the FAP. The recent clashes are the result of the political change in the GUNT in which there are tribal, ideological, and regional differences. We have tried to reconcile them for a long time. But Chad is not one state: it has no religious, linguistic, or ethnic unity.

These fundamental differences have affected the GUNT, all of whose factions joined forces against Oueddei and ousted him from his position as president, appointing Acheikh Ibn Omar in his place. This is what prompted the recent armed conflict. And when it was announced that Oueddei was being held prisoner in Libya — which is a lie — his men kidnapped around 20 Libyan technicians who were working with the GUNT.

In order to try and find those men, of whom we had no news, we sent a Libyan military unit to surround the place where they were probably being held. The media used that as an excuse to talk about a "Libyan intervention." This will not prevent the unit from continuing its action until our aid workers are released. It is our duty and our right to do this.

Liberation: How many thousand men are there in that "unit"?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Several hundred people.

Liberation: Is there no other Libyan presence in Chad?

Al-Qadhdhafi: None. It is the existence of this unit that has been used by French and U.S. imperialism, and by Habre to secure their aid.

Liberation: So, you have not responded to the request your ally Acheikh Ibn Omar made to you?

Al-Qadhdhafi: The GUNT is waiting to see how the situation develops. If it becomes too complex, if the U.S. and French intervention continues and is stepped up, and if Habre's troops cross the 16th parallel, then we will respond to his appeal. Moreover, I would like to remind you that Francois Mitterrand and I reached the following agreement during our meeting in Crete: Libya would be entitled to return to Chad if other forces intervened in that country. The return of French forces to Chad automatically gives us the right to return. We also had agreed that if the fighting spread to northern Chad, Libya could return. . . .

Liberation: If the Libyan presence in Chad is no more than one small unit, how do you explain the fact that the French General Staff has picked up radio messages in which you strongly criticize Colonel (Rifi), commander of the Libyan forces in Chad, for the slow progress made by those forces?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I have heard about that. It is apparently a French monitoring station in southern Tunisia which picked up those messages. I would like to point out that the Tunisian people are unaware of the presence of French monitoring stations on their territory. . . . I do not believe these reports. But if they were true, I would have nothing further to say about them. I repeat that I am very worried — possibly also very angry — about the fate of my aid workers. I want to save them quickly and by peaceful means. But if I have to use force, I will not hesitate to do so.

Liberation: However, hundreds of Libyan soldiers have been killed in this fighting.

Al-Qadhdhafi: That is not true because they did not participate in the fighting. Only six Libyan soldiers were killed in the operation to surround the area.

Liberation: You say that Oueddei is not your prisoner. However, he said he was before he was wounded.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Following the changes within the GUNT, we feared for his safety. We placed him under house arrest with a Libyan guard rather than a Chadian guard to ensure his safety. He thought he was a prisoner. . . . He is still under Libyan guard but is free to meet with people and to communicate with Tibesti or Paris.

The problem with him is that he does not recognize Acheikh Ibn Omar's government. This does not mean that there is any rapprochement with Habre or any break with Libya. Oueddei is my friend. He is regarded as a Libyan. The Toubous and Libyans

are one people. I met with him recently and will see him again. Even if he is no longer president of GUNT, we recognize him as sultan of Tibesti (laughter).

Liberation: That is a consolation prize. . . .

Al-Qadhdhafi: That was his position previously. The Chadians never allow themselves to be governed by somebody who is not from their region.

Liberation: Why did you not realize that before, when you maintained that Oueddei was the president of all the Chadians and when you wanted to impose him as such?

Al-Qadhdhafi: At the time he was president of GUNT, which grouped all factions. Analysis is one thing; politics and reality are a different matter. Habre will never be able to return to Zouar; the Toubous will not accept him. Oueddei comes and goes; it is his country. . . . And the Toubous will not accept Acheikh Ibn Omar, who is not from their region.

Liberation: So, you reject any idea of a central government in Chad?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Unfortunately, it seems that this is the situation. But the new GUNT is a left-wing government. Acheikh is supported by young Chadians, and he is educated and politically aware.

Liberation: How was Oueddei wounded?

Al-Qadhdhafi: He was never wounded. He simply had his appendix removed, or something like that.

Liberation: Can we see him?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Of course. But are you interviewing me or him? You can see him after you have interviewed me.

Liberation: The fact that all your Chadian allies — from Hissein Habre to Oueddei — eventually turn against you is a serious setback for Libya.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Habre had no conflict with Libya, but with Oueddei. Habre is capable of plotting with France and drawing France into the situation. He wants to push France into a confrontation with Libya. But that will provoke the intervention of other parties. And we will see the internationalization of the Chadian conflict. I want to work to safeguard common French and Libyan interests. Habre does not care about your interests. He thinks: "apres moi, le deluge." The Chadian conflict could last 100 years. Are relations between our two countries to be suspended for another 100 years? Even if Oueddei, Acheikh, or Habre were to die, a new Oueddei, Acheikh or Habre would take their place.

Liberation: Are you proposing a solution to the Chadian problem?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I will only discuss bilateral relations with France. Chad is a different state.

Liberation: Do you seriously believe that France and Libya can maintain normal relations despite the Chadian conflict?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Such relations must exist. The Chadian problem is eternal. It is ridiculous to sacrifice our interests to an endless conflict.

Liberation: Do you want high-level contact with France?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I do not know who governs France. Is it Chirac or Mitterrand? The railroad workers' strike is hitting the country hard. France ought to tackle its internal affairs rather than launching into adventures. This is my advice to my friends Mitterrand and Chirac.

Liberation: You are said to have "quieted down" since the U.S. raid.

Al-Qadhdhafi: I have taken up the challenge. . . . That raid had more effect on the West than on Libya.

Report Claims Libya has New Capital 1 Jan

LD081410 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Jan (TANJUG) — Tripoli ceased to be the capital of the Libyan Jamahiriyah as of 1 January 1987. The new capital is the small town of Hun at the edge of the Kufrah oasis, 600 km southeast of Tripoli and 250 km into the Bay of Sidra desert hinterland.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi indicated the move last year [words indistinct] armed forces and the commands with all supporting services were moved to Hun last fall. The leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah informed (?local) officials in Tripoli on 1 January that they have been released of their duties and obligations as officials of the capital and that all administrative departments and ministries will begin to move to Hun.

Shultz Tour 'Conspiracy' Against Sudan

LD081844 Tripoli JANA in English 1738 GMT 8 Jan 87

["Jew Shultz Conspires Against Sudan's People — JANA headline]

[Text] London, Ay Alnar 8, Jamahiriyah News Agency — *The Times* London daily out today reported that the most worrying thing Jew Shultz has to shoulder in his suspicious tour of the 6 African states is the Libyan Arab-Sudanese relations and their natural growth following the Sudanese people's uprising against the ousted hireling Numayri.

On the feverish effort Jew Shultz will exert during his tour which is dominated by the U.S. fear from the revolutionary tide Great Jamahiriyah leads in Africa, JANA's African affairs editor said:

"This inclination explained what had the leader of the revolution stressed upon: America and France aim at transforming Chad

into a military base to control the Chadian people, then to launch aggression against Libya and Sudan".

The editor asserted that "what Jew Shultz carries in his bag for Libya and Sudan is considered actually a flagrant dirty interference nobody does except a Zionist American who works in an administration led by a creature like Israel's mad dog Reagan".

He said: "What this Jew carries cannot be but a plain conspiracy aimed at the Sudanese people and its revolution that brought back to Sudan its Arab nationalist face".

Committee on U.S.-France Aim To Attack Libya

LD091001 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Jan (JANA) — The Libyan Arab Committee for Solidarity and Peace has stressed that the blatant French-U.S. military intervention in Chad is considered a threat to the safety and security of the Great Jamahiriyah and turns Chadian territory into an advanced military base for striking at the Libyan Arab people.

The committee said in a statement that this direct military intervention by France and the United States in Chad gives the Great Jamahiriyah the right to defend the safety and security of its southern borders. The committee pointed out that this foreign intervention shows that no legitimate government exists in Ndjamena, but that a rebel called Habre executes the orders of his imperialist masters and presents the territories and people of Chad to them as a vehicle for renewed colonialism.

The committee stressed in its statement that the intensified French-U.S. presence in Chad aims to create a new NATO alliance to strike at the Great Jamahiriyah from its southern borders, after the shocking defeat inflicted upon the barbarous, failed U.S.-NATO aggression last April.

The Libyan Arab Committee for Solidarity and Peace called on all the forces of peace and solidarity in the world to be aware of these dangers that threaten the African Continent and its safety, and stressed the need to support the legitimate new government of National Unity, which is backed by the Chadian people and which works for the achievement of freedom and unity in all areas of Chad.

Group Claims Al-Qadhdhafi Behind Athens Murder

NC082241 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jan (MENA) — The Libyan National Organization is mourning martyr Muhammad Salim Fuhaymah, a member of the organization's Executive Committee in the United States. Fuhaymah had been carrying a non-Libyan passport bearing the name Mustafa Mutawi'i when he was killed by Al-Qadhdhafi's lackeys in the Greek capital of Athens on 7 January.

In a statement issued today, the organization said that Al-Qadhdhafi does not intend to stopp his crimes. When he seems inactive, he is simply making preparations to hunt and kill again.

The organization urged the sons of Libya at home and abroad not to submit to such terrorism and crime. They must continue efforts to unite to liberate Libya from Al-Qadhdhafi's criminal hands.

The statement expressed the organization's regret that some European states that claim to advocate freedom and the preservation of human rights actually overlook Al-Qadhdhafi's crimes and do not reveal the criminals.

Basic People's Congresses To Convene 10 Jan

LD081506 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] As an affirmation and consolidation of people's authority, the Basic People's Congresses throughout the Great Jamahiriyah will begin their third ordinary session meetings on Saturday, 10 January, to discuss the agenda laid down at their second ordinary session in 1986. The Basic People's Congresses' agenda for this session includes a number of items pertaining to internal and external policies, memorandums, reports, and draft laws.

MAURITANIA

President Taya Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

AB081025 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The secretary of the Libyan Arab Fraternity Bureau in Nouakchott yesterday brought a message from the Libyan head of state to President Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, the head of state. This message concerned the strengthening of relations between Tripoli and Nouakchott and the latest developments in the situation in Africa and the Arab world.

President Receives Moroccan Foreign Minister

LD072318 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, received Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali at noon today. Following the meeting Filali answered a question from our colleague Al-Mikhtar Lisan al-Din on his talks with the head of state.

[Begin Filali recording] I had the great honor of meeting with his excellency the head of state. First, I extended his majesty's greetings; then the meeting centered on our bilateral relations, bilateral cooperation, and regional problems — Arab problems in general. [end recording]

The meeting was attended by Major Mohamed Lamine Ould Ndiayane, member of the CMSN and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the ambassadors of the two countries. The two ministers held an enlarged working session at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation this evening.

The Moroccan minister arrived in Nouakchott at noon today for a visit to our country at the invitation of his Mauritanian counterpart. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

AL-MAYDAN Reports Egyptian Forces in Sudan
JN081318 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jan [SUNA] — Egyptian regular forces have penetrated Sudanese territory in the Hala'ib region, north of Port Sudan, in the Northern Region and erected tents in parallel lines, with several miles separating each tent. A number of soldiers supplied with radios were stationed in each tent.

This was reported by the newspaper *Al-Maydan*, the mouthpiece of the Sudanese Communist Party, which cited a special correspondent in Port Sudan. The paper also learned that a Sudanese police and military intelligence force left for this region and returned confirming what had taken place. The paper cited official sources, who prefereed to be unidentified, as saying that the Sudanese Foreign Ministry had received reports on the matter and intended to deal with the situation diplomatically. The situation has not changed for a long time.

The paper went on to say that the Hala'ib region has been a disputed area between the Sudanese and Egyptian Governments since 1958 when the government under 'Abdallah Khalil [was in power] and noted that the Sudanese Government decided at that time to raise the issue at the United Nations.

Talks With Libya Conclude, Agreement Signed
JN082111 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1756 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jan (SUNA) — The joint Sudanese-Libyan ministerial committee concluded meetings at the friendship hall in Khartoum this evening. The Sudanese and Libyan sides signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation in economic, trade, cultural, and media areas.

Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and head of the Sudanese side, addressed the final session, expressing the hope that the agreement would have a strong and effective role in consolidating relations between the two fraternal peoples and would be a landmark, guide, and coordinated strategy for Arab unity. He said this agreement has laid profound historic lines that will have an influence on relations between Sudan and Libya, as well as among all Arab countries.

His excellency affirmed that Sudan and Libya do not form an axis. He said: We are seekers of a genuine unity which will sincerely open its arms to include the entire Arab world.

Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and head of the Libyan side, voiced appreciation for the efforts made by the Sudanese and Libyan sides to conclude the agreement on bilateral cooperation. The meetings of the joint ministerial council began on 6 January.

Mansur Meets Al-Mirghani
LD081536 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Chairman of the Sudanese State Council, Brother Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, received the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison at noon yesterday. They discussed bilateral relations; Arab, international, and African issues of mutual concern; means of promoting mutual cooperation in all spheres; and progress in the work of the joint Libyan Arab-Sudanese commission.

Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and leader of the Umma party and the Ansar sect in Sudan, also received the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison yesterday evening.

Brother the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison also had a meeting yesterday with Brother al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of brotherly Sudan. Matters pertaining to progress in the work of the joint Libyan Arab-Sudanese commission were discussed during the meeting.

The meetings of the committees set up by the joint Libyan Arab-Sudanese commission continued in Khartoum yesterday to discuss the implementation of agreements signed by the two brotherly countries during meetings of the commission's previous session and the development of cooperation and integration between the two countries in all spheres. It is known that political, economic, cultural, and information committees were set up during the commission's meeting on 6 January.

Confers With Energy Minister
JN081925 Khartoum SUNA in English 1722 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum Jan 8 (SUNA) — Minister of Energy and Mining Adam Musa Madibu met here today with Secretary General of Libyan Popular Committee for Foreign Liaison Kamil Hasan Mansur who is currently visiting the country for the participation in the meetings of the Sudanese-Libyan ministerial committee.

The meeting has discussed bilateral relations and means of their developing, in addition to the revision of agreements signed in the past, in order to follow up their implementation.

Dr Madibu will visit Libya next Feb. in response to an invitation extended to him by Mr Mansur.

Al-Hindi Affirms Interest in Summit Success
JN080823 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jan (SUNA) — Al-Sharif Zayin al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed Sudan's interest in making the Islamic summit conference in Kuwait a success.

In a statement today, Al-Hindi said that the Sudanese delegation,headed by State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, will exert all efforts to achieve the objectives of the conference.

Al-Hindi said that reports citing yesterday's issue of *Al-Siyasah* about Sudan's readiness to convene the Islamic conference in Sudan if it were not possible to convene it in Kuwait were inaccurate and far out of the context in which the statement was made. He said that he meant that if the venue of the conference was the only obstacle to making the conference a success and halting fighting between our brothers in Iraq and Iran, Sudan would be ready to host the conference or any other meeting aimed at achieving this end.

The Sudanese paper *Al-Siyasah* announced yesterday, citing Al-Hindi, that Sudan is ready to host the fifth Islamic summit conference in Kuwait this month if Iran refuses to participate in the conference in Kuwait.

Al-Hindi added that this is due to Sudan's concern about the participation of all the Islamic states in the conference because it will discuss important issues pertaining to the Middle East and the Islamic world, the details of the Iraq-Iran war and the camps war in Lebanon, and other crises facing the Islamic world. He said that halting the war between Iraq and Iran requires allowing both sides to express their viewpoints.

Iran Agrees 'Initially' To Free Arab Captives

JN081024 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 8 SUNA — Iran agreed initally to release the Arab captives there in response to a request from Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi during his recent visit to Iran, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi said in a speech to the daily *Al-'Usbu'* published here today.

Regarding the Ethiopian accusations that Sudan helps the Eritreans' activities against Ethiopia, Al-Hindi described these accusations as "baseless" and "untrue," saying that Sudan is hosting various kinds of refugees from several countries.

Al-Mahdi Receives Message From Romanian Leader

JN080834 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 7 (SUNA) — Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi received today a written message from his Romanian counterpart on means of boosting bilateral relations besides developing of joint cooperation in all aspects between the two countries.

The Romanian ambassador to Khartoum has delivered the message during his meeting with Al-Mahdi here today.

The Romanian ambassador expressed satisfaction, in a press statement following the meeting, regarding the steps adopted by the Sudanese Government of Premier al-Mahdi in the various fields of development in the Sudan.

Group Opposes Plan on Administration of South

JN081931 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 7 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Rural Solidarity General Secretariat has affirmed that it will file a constitutional case to the Supreme Court if Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi insists to apply his proposal on forming the coordination council for administering the southern region.

In a press conference held here today the Secretariat said it will mobilize the people and organize processions as protest for such undemocratic conduct.

Chairman of the Sudanese Rural Solidarity Samuel Aru in the press conference said that talks will be held during the upcoming days with southern political parties on the best way for administering the south without violating the Constitution.

He asserted that the Solidarity is not against the decentralization in the south but the current applied decentralization had badly hurt the rights of some citizens in the region referring in this regard to the arming of some tribes which led to the killing of some citizens.

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has proposed the forming of a seven-man coordinating council for the administration of the south.

The proposal raised strong criticism among both the southern political parties and parties in the south which branded it as violation to the Constitution and Addis Ababa accord.

Parties Reject Plan

JN080839 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 7 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 7 (SUNA) — Four southern Sudan parties, supporting the devolution of southern Sudan, rejected Wednesday any version of southern Sudan administration except the present form of three separate regions until an agreement is reached in the expected constitutional conference.

The People's Progressive Party, the Sudanese African People's Congress (SAPACO), the Sudanese African National Union (SANU), and the People's Federal Party, said Wednesday that they would not participate in any formula of southern Sudan administration "after it had become clear that the government lacks seriousness and is not committed to the agreement reached for the formation of an all-party coordinating council".

SANU leader, Andrew Weu, said Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi had surprised them by his intention to appoint independent personalities in the coordinating council and his later decision to adjourn the whole issue of administration for two weeks without referral back to the parties with whom he reached the agreement. The prime minister wants to impose his opinion and take the country back to the very policies which led to the civil war, Weu said. Weu wondered if the prime minister wants the continuation of military rule in southern Sudan in the time when civilian governors had been appointed in the northern part of the country.

Asked whether the four parties are intending to pull back from the government, Weu responded, that it was not time for taking such a measure which needs to be discussed later.

Asked about the effect of Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's latest decision on the administration of southern Sudan and whether it would lead to a further complication the leader of the People's Progressive Party, Alyaba Sarrawr, responded that responsibility lies with the prime minister whom he said had "wrecked" the agreement reached with the parties. Sarrawr reiterated the determination of all four parties to stick to their position pending the convention of the expected constitutional conference.

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi stated yesterday that any measure at the present time, regarding the administration of southern Sudan would be provisional but would lead Sudan to the betterment of the situation and the development of the south, pending the convention next March or April of the expected constitutional conference.

Rebels Issue Statement on Food Aid Diversion

NC081954 Paris AFP in English 1919 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 8 (AFP) — The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) on Thursday condemned "without reservation" the reported diversion last month by Sudanese Government forces of food aid destined for starving people in the south of the country.

In a press statement sent to Agence France Presse, the SPLM said recent reports in the Sudanese press in Khartoum, which were independent of the SPLM, lent credence to past rebel claims that such "flagrant violations" by the government Army were in fact common.

The statement referred in particular to a report three days ago by the independent English-language newspaper *The Sudan Times* saying that a U.N.-sponsored convoy of 70 Italian trucks carrying food, medicines and clothing to the starving in southern Sudan had been commandeered by government troops.

The newspaper quoted eyewitnesses as saying that the convoy, which had left Khartoum on Christmas Day destined for Way, had been seized by some 200 soldiers southwest of the capital at Jabal al-Wliya', and its cargo confiscated.

The statement said the SPLM had exposed such acts on several occasions last year, but had hardly been believed.

The SPLM statement said the Sudanese Army as a whole was not to blame, but only those officers who blindly carried out the government's inhuman policies.

It was the task of patriotic Sudanese officers, non-commissioned officers and men to isolate and expose such men in the interests of national unity, it added.

The rebel statement also called on international relief organizations to put their trust in the relief arm of the SPLM, the Sudan Relief and Rehabiliation Association (SRRA), to carry out emergency operations in south Sudan.

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Receives Egypt's Al-Baz

NC090508 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1920 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Tunis, 8 Jan (MENA) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk met here today with Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs. Taieb Sahbani, Tunisian minister of state for foreign affairs, also met with Dr Usamah al-Baz.

The MENA correspondent in Tunis has learned that the discussions at these two meetings focused on a number of issues related to Arab affairs in general. They also dealt with matters pertaining to Arab, Islamic, and international events in light of the Islamic summit conference scheduled to be held in Kuwait on 26 January. Recent Middle East developments and events were included in these talks as well.

Hedi Mabrouk left Tunisia for Saudi Arabia following his talks with Dr Usamaha al-Baz. According to the Tunisian News Agency, this visit is in accordance with instructions from President Habib Bourguiba.

ETHIOPIA

Rebels Release 32 Hostages; Italians Still Held

AU090842 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, January 8 — Thirty Ethiopian laborers at work on an Italian construction site when they were abducted by rebels December 27 along with two Italian technicians were released Monday in a town on Lake Tana in Ethiopia, a spokesman for the Italian Company, Salini Costruttori of Rome, reported Thursday.

The spokesman said news of the release of the hostages, captured by guerrillas of the Ethiopian People's Liberation Party (EPRP), reached Salini managers in Addis Ababa only Thursday.

Still held by the EPRP rebels are Salini technicians Dino Marteddu and Giorgio Marchio and seven Ethiopians. All were said to be in good condition. Earlier, the number of hostage were thought to be twenty-four.

The December 27 raid on the construction site left thirty Ethiopian troops guarding the workers dead and another ten Ethiopians laborers killed. The rural development project in the Beles valley managed by the construction company is financed by the Italian Aid Fund.

The workers freed by the rebels Monday walked for three days until they reached Bahar-Dar, another town of Lake Tana, where they met Salini official Pasquale Anastasi Wednesday night.

One of the Ethiopians who was Martedu's aide said the two Italians are well and their families at home should be informed.

The workers also said that following their capture, all the hostages were kept on the move and were treated well.

Eritrean Group on Attack

AU081132 Rome ANSA in English 1145 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, January 8 — The People's Front for the Liberation of Eritrea (FPLE), fighting for the independence of the Ethiopian province, said their movement cannot endorse the December 27 attack on an Italian construction site in the Beles valley in Ethiopia, claimed by the anti-government Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP), but insisted that the raid came "as a result of an unbearable situation characterized by the military regime's mass deportation and the deplorable involvement of Italy".

A note issued Wednesday by the FPLE's Rome office said that "without the substantial contribution of the Italian Aid Fund (IAF)" of some 180 million dollars, "the second part of the resettlement or villagization plan would have been impossible".

The People's Front said that, "the Italian Government is the only one among the Western governments to have financed this strongly controversial program" which, according to the Rome office, has led to the death of 100,000 people.

The FPLE also challenged what were described as the "exclusively humanitarian" reasons behind the IAF intervention. "why then has no Italian aid reached the Eritrean people living in the liberated areas? Perhaps the humanitarian reasons come to a stop where the presence of the troops of Colonel Haile Mariam Mengistu ends?" The note asked with reference to the Ethiopian leader.

The note also affirmed that "aid alone will not be sufficient to produce the hoped-for disengagement of Ethiopia from the Soviet Union but must be accompanied by coherent and positive political action".

The raid under examination in the note ended with thirty Ethiopian troops guarding the camp and ten Ethiopian workers killed and the abduction of 24 others, including two Italian construction technicians.

Foreign Minister, Delegation Leave for Egypt

EA082027 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1600 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] A delegation led by Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and foreign minister, left for Cairo today to begin working visits to Egypt and Yugoslavia. Ethiopia and Egypt share the Abbay River and have long-standing historical relations. The delegation will have talks on ways of further strengthening and continuing their relations, including trade and culture.

The discussions to be held by the delegation will be based on the talks on mutual relations held earlier between Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and Revolutionary Armed Forces commander in chief, and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak while the latter was in Addis Ababa to attend the last two OAU summits.

During its visit to Yugoslavia, the delegation will have talks on further strengthening cooperation on the basis of the existing relations between the two countries.

SOMALIA

Italy's Spadolini Discusses Hostage Release

AU081123 Rome ANSA in English 1150 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] (ANSA) Mogadishu, January 8 — "Cautious optimism" was again expressed here by Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini on the prospects for the release in the near future of two Italians held hostage since they were abducted December 27 in Ethiopia by a rebel group.

The kidnap of the Italian construction technicians and 22 Ethiopian workers at the end of a raid on their construction camp, in which forty Ethiopians were killed, has been claimed by the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Party (EPRP).

Speaking Wednesday of the case of the two Italians, Giorgio Marchio and Dino Marteddu, on the payroll of Salini Costruttori

of Rome, Spadolini said: "My mission, on a government mandate and with the encouragement of President Francesco Cossiga, was to establish a contact with the Sudanese premier which might contribute to the release of the two Italian in the hands of the Ethiopian guerrillas. This is what I did. While awaiting new developments, the best course is to remain silent".

He also said that according to information in his possession, the hostages are "still in Ethiopian territory".

After his meeting Monday with Sudanese Premier Sayyid al-Sadiq al- Mahdi, Spadolini reported that they had agreed the case is very complex, with very delicate legal aspects and aspects of international law.

Italian sources said a rapid solution may be possible thanks to the Sudenese premier's "personal" initiatives in that he enjoys unquestionable prestige in the Horn of Africa. Precisely because of Al-Mahdi's role, Spadolini clamped down a press blackout Monday evening. "Talking too much risks ruining the efforts we are making", Spadolini warned. Wednesday evening, the Italian minister warned that diplomatic initiatives undertaken by the Sudanese premier with the Ethiopian rebel movement may require days or weeks.

In this connection, he recalled the difficulties in communications, beginning with the telephone throughout, the region, difficulties which are accentuated when the Sudanese leader, promising his "good offices", is attempting to contact guerrillas on the move in a desert area on the Ethiopian-Sudanese border.

The minister will travel on to Cairo Thursday, for a meeting with Egyptian defense minister Abu Ghazala and other Egyptian authorities, and return to Rome in the evening where he will brief Premier Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti on the outcome of his consultations in the three capitals.

In other business Wednesday, Spadolini met again with Somali Defense Minister Ali Samantar, who accompanied him on a visit to the port of Chisimaio and an Italian-Somali model farm.

In a speech delivered during award ceremonies for the ninth course at the Somali national academy, the minister underscored the relations of "great cooperation" between the two nations and cited that fact that more than 160 Somali cadets are studying at Italian military academies.

He also pinned the stars on the three top cadets of the Somali Academy.

CHAD

Further Reportage on Libyan Military Activities

Zouar Bombed 8 Jan

AB081356 Paris AFP in French 1336 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Ndjamena, 8 Jan (AFP) — The town of Zouar (south-east of the Tibesti mountains at the extreme north of Chad) has been under Libyan bombardment since this morning, it was learned from official source in Ndjamena. These "savage and extraordinary bombardments" are of a "rare violence," the source states.

The last attack on Zouar, which was repulsed, according to Ndjamena, dates back to last 3 January. According to the Chadians, this battle resulted in 41 Libyan soldiers dead and 10 taken prisoner, while the Chadians had 1 soldier killed and 8 wounded.

Libyans 'Routed' at Bardai

AB091356 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Communique from the Chadian National Armed Forces High Command issued 9 January]

[Text] Communique of the High Command of the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT]:

Violent clashes took place yesterday, 8 January 1987, on the outskirts of Bardai between the valiant FANT and the aggressor Libyan troops. During this tough battle, the FANT inflicted heavy losses on the enemy soldiery. Several tanks and heavy weapons were destroyed and numerous Libyans killed on the battlefield. The enemy was routed.

The FANT will carry on their noble mission until final victory.

Military Official on ANL, FANT Unity Under Habre

AB082008 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Henceforth, the National Liberation Army, [ANL] [former GUNT Armed Forces] is now part of the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT]. In this regard, the ANL chief of staff has just made a statement announcing the ANL's integration into FANT. Let us listen to Comrade Adoum Yacoub:

[Begining Yacoub recording] [martial music] Officers, noncommissioned officers, ANL fighters: We have been engaged in reconciliation talks with the Chadian Government for more than 2 months. This was at our request. I am pleased to address you today in the presence of the FANT deputy commander in chief. You will recall that we agreed on the following immediately after the first meeting:

First, to put an end to the state of belligerency between the ANL and FANT;

Second, the FANT High Command committed itself to take charge of the ANL's Quarter Master General's Department;

Third, a new date was set for the convocation of a meeting following the fulfillment of certain conditions for implementing the total reconciliation and the integration of the ANL into FANT. The meeting took place on 24 October 1986 at [placename indistinct].

We are proud and relieved to be able to look back now at the progress made in the strictly military field since that historic date. In fact, the situation in the field today is such that fighters of the two sides live and share together the joys of brotherly reunion, the hardships imposed by resistance, and the suffering imposed by war. This unity and mutual assistance has been forged during the fighting. [words indistinct] If there is no official text or statement, our action would be incomplete and could give rise to all sorts of manipulation and speculation.

In this regard, though the tardy action in the political field (?may be) justified, the situation in the field can no longer allow such procrastination. It is essential that absolute priority be given to the immediate military situation even if our understanding of the process is that it must be comprehensive and conform to the spirit of [word indistinct].

In this vein, we must learn to attend to the most urgent things first and the situation commands us to assume our responsibilities. Accordingly, I solemnly proclaim that on all battlefields, the FANT and ANL are henceforth one and the same army, united under the authority of its supreme commander, His Excellency El-Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad.

The integration of the ANL into FANT will be carried out gradually whenever the situation requires and allows it. Henceforth, the FANT High Command assumes full control of the ANL. All rights of the troops, the noncommissioned officers, and of the officers will be recognized within FANT. An individual record form will be given to each ANL man. Pending the completion of the integration process, that is, the complete mixing of all the fighting units, joint operational commands will be established to ensure the smooth implementation of ongoing operations.

It seems to me that the approach thus recommended is the most [word indistinct] and the most viable with regard to the supreme interest of the fatherland under threat as well as in the interest of the officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of the ANL.

Dear comrades-in-arms: You have successfully demonstrated your valor and your determination on all battlefronts in both the Ennedi and in the Tibesti as well as in the Borkou. I exhort you to continue at the forefront of this battle until the total liberation of our beloved fatherland, Chad. The most recent victories are indicative of the irresistible strength emerging from our FANT-ANL union and reconciliation. So go forward to reconquer the

territorial integrity, to safeguard our national independence, and to ensure social peace in our country, Chad. Long live the ANL-FANT union so that a freed Chad may live long. [martial music] [end recording]

You heard Comrade Adoum Yacoub, chief of staff of the National Liberation Army, announcing the integration of the ANL into FANT. Now we form one and only one army, FANT, in the service of our dear fatherland which is being threatened. The following statement was made by the FANT deputy commander in chief in response to the ANL chief of staff. Let us listen to Major Garigang Gantatoum.

[Begin Gantatoum recording] Mr Chief of Staff of the ANL: The FANT, veritable Armed Forces of the Chadian people, have, since their creation, welcomed all armed brothers who were in the opposition, in conformity with the national reconciliation policy of their leader, the president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

Mr Chief of Staff, as you have just solemnly proclaimed, the FANT High Command (?has decided) that the ANL's integration into the FANT is practically agreed upon. Henceforth, we form one and only one army in the service of our dear fatherland. In the supreme interest of the nation, all necessary arrangements will be made as soon as possible to associate ANL officers and troops in the managing and training of FANT.

Your decision to integrate the ANL fighting units into the FANT under the leadership of their chief, the president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, cheers us as it shows the determination of the Chadian patriots to unite and drive the Libyan invaders out of Chadian territory. [martial music] [end recording]

Over 2000 Rebels Integrated

AB091444 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] The minister of interior and territorial administration arrived in Moundou this morning. He will travel to (?Dar Oumar) this afternoon where he will supervise tomorrow's integration of some 2,000 Green Codos [commando units] into the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT]. Next Monday, [12 January] Ibrahim Mahamat Itno, will go to (Tiloka Akanjile) for a similar exercise. Some (?150) Codos will be integrated into FANT at that time. It is noteworthy that the minister of interior and territorial administration is accompanied on this trip by Naimbaye Lossimian, minister of tourism and environment, (Oman Sadjana), member of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, and Major (Sanje) of the FANT High Command.

Statesman Expresses Disappointment With France

AB081803 Paris AFP in French 1648 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 8 Jan (AFP) — The Chadian authorities, who announced Libyan bombardments on Zouar (southwest of the Tibesti mountains, extreme north of Chad) this morning, are increasingly expressing their "disappointment" in the wake of the French air raid yesterday on the Libyan airport of Ouadi Doum inside Chadian territory. [passage omitted]

In the Chadian capital, it was impossible today to learn the result of the raid carried out on 7 January by the Libyan Air Force on Kouba Olanga. According to Radio Chad, the Libyan Air Force, whose attack was confirmed by France, dropped 32 bombs on Kouba Olanga.

"We expected France to do better," a Chadian statesman who was commenting on the French raid on the Ouadi Doum airport said. He expressed his "disappointment" to see that the military deterrent force set up by Paris in Chad under the name of Epervier [Sparrowhawk] was not being used against Libyan troops in Fada-Largeau, or even at Aozou.

"If France cannot intervene directly against Libya for internal political reasons, it can at least put the Epervier forces at the disposal of the Chadian Forces to free Aozou, the official underlined, adding that the "red line" which was said to be impassable has turned out to be porous." [quotation marks as received]

In general, 24 hours after the French air raid against the Libyan air defense installations at Ouadi Doum, the Chadian authorities believe that the operation is "neither politically nor militarily commensurate with the French-Chadian relations and the dignity of France."

"The dilly-dallying attitude of France, a medium-size power, can only strengthen the ambitions of Libya, a second-rate power," the same source said.

Meanwhile, the American Galaxy carrier planes chartered by France today continued to dump "pinpoint logistic equipment" from France at the Ndjamena airport, an informed source said.

"At the levels of logistic and financial assistance, France's position (in the Chadian conflict) is commendable and our criticisms against France are those of people who like each other," a member of the Chadian Government said in a nutshell.

Ndjamena on Libya's 'Cowardly' Bombardments

AB081550 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Today, the Chadian people unanimously recognize that their fatherland, Chad, is one and indivisible. It is their common heritage and the land of their ancestors, and they cannot allow the division or the enslavement of their territory. They are aware of these facts. This is why, in response to the repeated attacks by the Libyan forces, on which they inflict their most crushing defeats, they are putting up a strong resistance against the blind and cowardly bombardments perpetrated by the Libyan Air Force against defenseless civilians who are determined to defeat the Libyan barbarians.

The enemy is desperate and dares not approach the Chadian National Armed Forces. Instead it has chosen to drop its bombs on the people of the various regions of the country. This hateful

act should be condemned by the international community and, notably, by the OAU. But we are witnessing a general silence, if not an abettor's silence, from international organizations and countries which claim to be friends of Chad — all the better — in the conflict with Libya.

Whatever the case, the Chadian people are proud of their history and their glorious past, because they have contributed to their liberation. And these people cannot submit so long as someone wants to impose any diktat whatsoever on them. [passage omitted]

To demonstrate their great cruelty, the Libyans have dropped a total of 32 bombs on Kouba alone. Also, since this morning Zouar has been subjected to an intensive bombing — a savage and odious bombing.

GUNT Urges ANL To Attack 'French Interests'

AB081936 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[GUNT communique issued in Faya 8 January and read by Information Minister Gatingar Telroh -- live or recorded]

[Text] GUNT press release: The mask definitively fell some days ago when the French Government took the bombardment of Arada and Kalait -- no longer just a scenario but a trap -- as a pretext to directly participate in the conflict between the Ndjamena group and the National Liberation Army [ANL]. France's bellicose intention has materialized into the savage bombardment of the Ouadi Doum civilian airport and its surroundings and GUNT positions at Chicha. France's attitude is aimed at justifying itself in the presence of the African countries with which it has defense agreements, but one does not sign defense agreements with Gabon and Ivory Coast to implement them in Chad and demonstrate military force.

This military escalation on the part of France is aimed at diverting the attention of the French people who are confronted with social problems and who have been on strike for several weeks now. In fact, with these barbaric bombardments, France hopes to save face and to appease its African friends who defend the cause of the neocolonial order.

GUNT appeals to all its combatants and to ANL commando groups in the north, in the center, and in the south to attack all French interests on our territory. GUNT also draws the OAU's attention to the fact that these repeated aggressions compromise the success of the national reconciliation process advocated by the 22d (?OAU summit).

All militants of GUNT: It is time for general mobilization, consciousness, and the assumption of responsibility to kick the French and U.S. colonial forces, as well as those of patented imperialist agents, out of our borders.

Libyan Liberation Organization Support for Habre

AB091424 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] The Chadian and Libyan peoples are engaged in the same struggle against Al-Qadhdhafi's moribund and anachronistic regime. [Words indistinct] and all (?his) sons [words indistinct] their weapons and their prayers in favor of Chad. Following the National Front for Libyan Salvation, the Libyan Liberation Organization now joins the Chadian people's cause.

In this regard, the leader of that organization, ('Abd-al-Hayy 'Abd-al-Rahman Sha'ir), former Libyan prime minister [as heard] writes the following letter to the Chadian president:

The Libyan Liberation Organization, speaking on behalf of the Libyan people, condemns Al-Qadhdhafi's aggression against the Chadian brotherly people and proclaims (?their) support against Al-Qadhdhafi's war and troops. May God be with you. Sincerely yours:

Signed: ('Abd-al-Hayy 'Abd-al-Rahman Sha'ir), president of the Libyan Liberation Organization.

GABON

AFP: Chinese Party Delegation Arrives 7 Jan

AB091100 Paris AFP in French 0941 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Libreville, 8 Jan (AFP) — A CPC delegation led by Zhu Liang, head of the CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department, with ministerial rank, arrived in Libreville on Wednesday [7 January], it was learned from the Gabonese capital.

The six-member delegation will be received by Leon Aug, executive political secretary of the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG — sole, ruling party) Friday afternoon, and will leave for Franceville (southeastern part of the country) the same day, according to Gabonese authorities.

The delegation, which will be in Gabon until 11 January, will also visit Cameroon and Kenya before leaving for Beijing, according to a Chinese source.

GHANA

Statement Issued on ANC Anniversary Day

AB081103 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Today marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of the ANC. The day also represents a historically significant landmark in South Africa, for it was on this day in 1912 that the oppressed people of that country decided under the leadership of the ANC to launch a campaign to bring an end to the obnoxious racial laws.

In a solidarity message to mark the occasion, Ghana called on all civilized and progressive countries to join the ANC and the people of South Africa to fight apartheid until it is eliminated. The statement noted that any further delay will endanger the already precarious international situation as well as embolden the Botha regime in its inhuman and repressive treatment of the black population.

It paid tribute to all South African nationalists who by their resolute opposition to the apartheid system have been tortured, murdered, or incarcerated by the Pretoria government. The statement assured blacks in South Africa of Ghana's assistance in bringing the apartheid system to an end by all means and called on the OAU and the international community to give more help to the liberation movements in southern Africa.

It condemned the indefinite state of emergency in South Africa and the ban on news reporting of arrest, torture, and massive imprisonment of defenseless people, including children and women. The statement finally called for the immediate and unconditional release of the jailed nationalists leader Mr Nelson Mandela and all other nationalists as a prelude to the initiation of a process for the transfer of power to the black majority.

Commentary Urges Halt To Meddling in Chad

AB081432 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Jan 87

[A.B. Fusseini commentary]

[Text] Events in Chad indicate that there has been an intensification of the military situation following the resumption of fighting between the Patriotic Forces of the GUNT and the pro-imperialist regime of Hissein Habre in Ndjamena. The Habre regime, in an apparent state of desperation over its inability to halt the inevitable victorious march of the Patriotic Forces in their duty to liberate their fatherland from the stranglehold of imperialist forces and their local collaborators, has accused the OAU and the United Nations among others of doing nothing to help it contain the situation. (?And even) those who installed and maintained Habre in power have not been spared the anguish and frustration of the Ndjamena regime.

Habre and his backers are downplaying deliberately the strength and resolve of the Patriotic Forces in laying the whole blame on Libya to discredit the Jamahiriyah and gain support for his regime. The Ndjamena regime has made no secret of its deep-seated commitment to and support for safeguarding the interests of French, American, and other imperialist interests in the region. In fact, the sacred binding oath Habre swore to police the interests of these powers in the region at the last Franco-African summit in Togo bears eloquent testimony to this assertion. This attitude exhibited by the Habre regime surprises no keen political analyst or observer. Having been installed by them with the active connivance of some African states who, under the guise of peace-keeping, opened the doors for Habre, the Ndjamena regime cannot but dance to the tune played by its masters. The cries and noise made by the Ndjamena regime over the so-called Libyan threat is nothing but a ruse to obtain arms and win more sympathy.

It can also be argued that the Chad situation is being used to pave the way for a fresh aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which is strongly anti-imperialist. The rush of American and French arms and money to Chad can never be accepted as a gesture of genuine support or protection of the Chadian people. Libya and all progressive countries have the duty to call a halt to this meddling in the internal affairs of Chad.

IVORY COAST

AFP: OAU 'Minisummit' To Convene 10 Jan

AB082248 Paris AFP in French 1738 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 8 Jan (AFP) — An African minisummit will be held next Saturday, 10 January, under the cochairmanship of the OAU chairman and the Ivorian president in Yamoussoukro, the Ivorian political and administrative capital, and will be attended by the presidents of Togo, Burkina Faso, and Ghana, it was learned today from a reliable source in Abidjan.

This working meeting, which some people already are calling the "summit of reconciliation," will bring together around the conference table for the first time since the coup attempt in Lome last 24 September, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of Togo, and the heads of state of the two neighboring countries which he accused of involvement in the attempt: Captain Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso and Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings of Ghana.

Observers expect that, as he did in January 1986 during the conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso, President Houphouet-Boigny will use his authority and prestige as "the wise man of Africa" to play the role of mediator and ease the tension between Togo and his Ghanaian and Burkinabe neighbors, whom President Eyadema accused of complicity in the abortive coup in September 1986 in Lome to which he nearly fell victim. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

NDPL Officials Held for Threatening Opposition

AB082144 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Here in Liberia, the special youth task force set up by the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, has been acquiring a rather unfavoring reputation. More details have now emerged on the recent behavior of the task force. It's been accused of harassing civilians, of attacks against opposition parties, and of damaging property. Government officials have promised to investigate the allegations. Now at last, they have taken some action as you hear in this cable report to the BBC by Isaac Bantu.

[Begin Bantu recording] The whole top officials of this special task force of the NDPL have been arrested and detained at the National Police Headquarters in Monrovia for their alleged malicious mischief, resulting in property damage. Among the arrested and detained were the national vice chairman, Mr Adolphus Sawyer, and Mr Wesley Tupler, chairman for operations. Another task force official is still being sought to be prosecuted along with those already arrested by the Justice Ministry. According to a reliable source, a formal complaint to the justice minister has been filed by the party.

Their arrests and subsequent detentions stem from alleged criminal misbehavior on the party's grounds which resulted in damage to a chartered bus and the destruction of window [word indistinct]. Reports have confirmed that the NDPL task force officials involved stormed the party's headquarters last week with dangerous weapons after misunderstanding had erupted between two rival factions within the task force. After the incident, which led to the arrests, there were persistent rumors circulating in Monrovia that some members of the special task force had threatened to manhandle and kill the acting chairman of the party, Miss Miatta Sherman. When I spoke to Miss Sherman, she said that the task force of the NDPL was contrary to what she stands for, and she was not surprised to hear that some of its members had planned to threaten her life. She stressed that her major concern was to see how she can [words indistinct] experience, work together as a team and especially to see the opposition parties working hand in hand with the NDPL to bring about a speedy recovery of the Liberian economy. She declined to comment further on the matter of the task force leaders in detention, saying that she was now in a hurry (?to get it) to the Justice Ministry and the law would look into it. [end recording]

Tribal Chiefs Banned From Political Activities

AB082227 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The Elections Commission [ECOM] has promulgated rules and regulations under the authority of the organic law of Liberia in Section 2.9 of the elections law of the country. The commission said under the measure, chiefs shall be elected along tribal lines without the involvement of political parties under the penalty of Section 10.26. A press release from the ECOM today said that Article 56 Section B of the Liberian Constitution places the chiefs under the executive branch of government and they may be removed only by the president for proven misconduct. The release further said since the chiefs fall under the executive branch of government, the involvement of political parties in their selection in election constitutes a (?contradiction) on that branch of that government. [sentence as heard]

It said because party formation is not in agreement with tribal values and culture, it is unconstitutional to create political parties within any given tribe. The ECOM also said since the chief represents his tribal interest, only his tribal people can legally and naturally elect him without the external influence of a national political party.

NIGERIA

Oil Minister Says Glut To End in 2 Years

AB071610 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, says it is working hard on the Liquefied Natural Gas project because of its key position in the country's economic well-being. The minister of petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, stated this at a news conference in Lagos today on the new agreement by OPEC member countries. He expressed the hope that the project will be fully operational by the middle of 1990. Alhaji Rilwanu said that domestic consumption was growing considerably, while the country was exporting about 50,000 barrels of condensed and natural gas. On the petrochemical project, the minister said that it will be categorized into an autonomous limited liability company with options of offering equity shares to the public.

Speaking on the oil market situation, Alhaji Rilwanu said that the current glut being experienced will disappear in the next 24 months, while prices might rise above their present level.

RSA Presence in Equatorial Guinea Deplored

AB061119 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Mike Onochie news analysis]

[Text] Since the report on South Africa's presence in Equatorial Guinea was confirmed by the minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, some members of the public have continuously expressed concern over the issue, especially as it affects Nigeria. Because of her forthright opposition to apartheid and unalloyed commitment to Namibia's independence, Nigeria has never been in the good books of South Africa. Only recently, it was reported that the racist clique in Pretoria planned to raid Nigeria.

Equatorial Guinea, where the South Africans are now, is our next- door neighbor down the Atlantic. The South Africans in Equatorial Guinea could be working in the cocoa and coffee plantations as reported, but there may also be reasons for their presence there. It is necessary, therefore, to monitor closely

developments in Equatorial Guinea. South Africa is notorious for her belligerence and avowed determination to cause confusion and eventually destabilize states that have been very vocal and active in the efforts toward the liquidation of apartheid.

Going by history, South Africa is neither a good neighbor nor a good partner. There are hardly any of its neighbors that it has not attacked for one flimsy excuse or the other. Already, the racist clique sees itself as a power that has all the means to carry out its wishes no matter how devilish they are. And for enemies not easily at reach, the Pretoria regime usually works out strategies to bring them right within target. It is for these and other reasons that the presence of South Africa in Equatorial Guinea should be a cause for worry.

It is well known that a major concern of African states is the liquidation of apartheid in South Africa. Equatorial Guinea, no doubt, shares in this aspiration. Also, as a member of the United Nations, Equatorial Guinea is party to the decision of the world body that all member states should sever links with racist South Africa because of her inhuman political system which is based on a bogus concept of genetic superiority. Being party to the UN decisions on apartheid, Equatorial Guinea has a moral responsibility to give them full effect. But the authorities in Malabo have betrayed this obligation by failing to forbid South Africa's presence in their territory. How will Equatorial Guinea explain this to the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations?

One would expect Equatorial Guinea to take into account the strong feelings which such a breach of trust could generate among African nations with which she shares common experience. But unfortunately, the authorities in Malabo have failed to avoid any form of fraternization with racist South Africa. It will be recalled that failure by some governments to avoid links with South Africa always had negative effects on international relations. For example, it was the failure of the former government of New Zealand to stop her sporting links with apartheid South Africa that led to the boycott of the 1976 Montreal Olympics by African states. And last year, the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Scotland, suffered a similar fate as many countries challenged the validity of Britain's participation because of the playing tour of South Africa by an English rugby team.

No doubt, Equatorial Guinea would not want to strain her relations with other African states. The government in Malabo should therefore take positive steps to get the South Africans out of its territory. By doing so, it will be honoring its international obligation which forbids contact with the racists.

MOZAMBIQUE

Celebrations Mark ANC's 75th Anniversary

MB081949 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] ANC, 8 January 1986 — 75 years of struggle and 27 years under banning. Today is an important and historic date for more than just the exploited and oppressed South African masses. Their persistent and heroic struggle against the most regressive and hideous system of our time carried the antiapartheid cause beyond their borders and also beyond — well beyond, in fact — Africa.

The antiapartheid struggle became all mankind's cause. Thus, today, the progressive and peace-loving forces join with the South African people and the ANC to celebrate its 75th anniversary with renewed vigor. This date was joyfully celebrated, but it must be stated that the struggle must be continued until there is total victory over apartheid. In Mozambique, a country that has suffered undeclared war and destabilization from Pretoria, 8 January was also celebrated. Marcelino Alves reports.

[Alves] The 75th anniversary of the founding of the ANC of South Africa is being celebrated at the Mozambique Trade Fair grounds, here in Maputo. More than 500 people, including party and government officials, and representatives of democratic mass organizations, the diplomatic corps, UN agencies, and nongovernmental organizations have already witnessed a large number of cultural activities in a great demonstration of solidarity and friendship with the ANC. Many ANC cadres and militants are also present here, notably Jacob Zuma, the ANC representative to Mozambique. The ANC's youth league is also well represented here. It presented a dance show which was greatly applauded.

As I make this report, the Organization of Mozambican Children has taken the stage, and its joy has given a special touch to this act of solidarity with the ANC.

The program schedule includes the reading of messages from the ANC and the Mozambican Government. This will be followed by a reception.

ANC Official Denies Maputo Office Being Closed

MB091139 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] A story published in a South African newspaper has quoted an ANC official in Maputo to the effect that the ANC office in Maputo is to be closed down. During last night's ceremony, the official in question ANC public relations officer Comrade Naidoo, had this to say:

[Begin Naidoo recording] Comrades, it has come to our notice that the notorious newspaper called the *Citizen* has carried what they termed as a rumor. They alleged that I made a statement in Mozambique saying that the ANC is closing its mission in Maputo. Comrades and friends, I deny ever making such a statement. [applause] It is nothing else but a blatant lie of the racist South African regime. I would like to appeal to Comrade (Ndobe), who is here with us today, to carry this message to the Comrade President Chissano, that I would never, ever in my life make such a statement. [end recording]

NAMIBIA

Military Officer Warns of Angolan Rearmament

MB081734 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jan 87 p 12

[Text] The outgoing General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Georg Meiring, said it was particularly the Angolan Air Force that felt it could challenge the superiority of its South African counterpart.

He said the southern Angolan radar net now covered northern Namibia and pilots felt free to fly down to their southern border looking for action.

General Meiring said that while there had been no aerial combat between aircraft of the two countries in four years, "if they think they can take on our aircraft, they would".

Four years ago, South African jet fighters shot down two MiG-21s in a brief dogfight during a South African cross-border sortie.

General Meiring revealed that a vehicle patrol that had crossed into Angola to lift a SWAPO weapons cache three months ago had been attacked by Angolan fighters just 30 km from the Namibian border.

He said two MiG-21 aircraft had taken off from Lubango in south-western Angola and fired several rockets at the Territory Force patrol.

None of the Namibian soldiers had been injured, but the vehicle was slightly damaged.

This was "an exceptional occurrence" that had not been repeated, General Meiring said.

There had, however, been a number of other confrontations with FAPLA, the Angolan armed forces.

General Meiring said he did not regard these clashes as serious, apart from one incident when about 60 members of the Angolan Army had been killed when they ambushed security force vehicles pursuing SWAPO insurgents back into Angola.

General Meiring, who takes over Northern Transvaal Command this month, said a liaison point "of sorts" had been established with the Angolan Army at Santa Clara on the Namibian border.

The Angolans were usually notified when the security forces crossed the border in pursuit of SWAPO.

The security forces had crossed into Angola on hot pursuit operations against SWAPO "as often as in the past, only last year we did not publicise it".

General Meiring listed the Angolan Air Force's aircraft lineup as including MiG-21 and MiG-23 fighters, the advanced Sukhoi SU-22 fighter and Mi-25, Mi-8 and Mi-16 helicopters.

The anti-aircraft defence system comprised virtually the entire range of Soviet-made SAM missiles, including the sophisticated SAM-8 and SAM-6 tracked systems.

These surface-to-air missiles were used in conjuction with the radar net and were deployed as far South as Cahama and Matala — less than 300km from the Namibian border.

General Meiring added that the main radar stations were sited at Lubango, Menongue and Luena as well as intermittently at Cuito Cuanavale.

Rebels form the Angolan resistance movement, UNITA, claim to have attacked Cuito Cuanavale in the second half of last year, but the success of the raid is in doubt.

General Meiring said the rearmament of southern Angola posed not only a conventional military threat to Namibia but also a potential counter-insurgency one.

At present SWAPO had no permanent bases closer than 250 km to Namibia, fearing that a closer deployment would tempt pre-emptive operations from Namibia.

In moving to Namibia, however, insurgents sometimes used Angolan Army transport, logistical lines and medical assistance.

Asked whether the security forces might not lose too many soldiers in a pre-emptive strike should SWAPO create permanent bases with FAPLA in southern Angola, General Meiring said: "It depends how badly you want to take that base."

In deploying in soutehrn Angola, insurgents maintained a headquarters element of two to three members who roved the area avoiding security force detection while their comrades crossed into Namibia to carry out sabotage missions.

General Meiring said not only had the northern Namibian bush war diminished by a third in the number of incidents recorded last year compared with 1985, but SWAPO had also scaled down its activities.

"Instead of blowing up power stations, they are blowing up telephone poles," said General Meiring.

SWAPO had moved form its guerilla footing to a reorganisational phase, he said, adding that the security forces had killed 645 members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (SWAPO's military wing) in 1986.

General Meiring said the number of SWAPO fighters had decreased form about 16,000 in 1978 to the present level of about 8000.

Most were deployed against UNITA, leaving a potential force of a about 1,200 to infiltrate Namibia.

SWATF Confirms 19 SWAPO Insurgents Killed

MB091002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0946 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 9, SAPA — A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today that 19 SWAPO insurgents had been killed "in the operational area" to date this year, but he declined to elaborate.

The SWATF was approached for further details on comment by the SADF public relations directorate in Pretoria last night on SWAPO military claims last month.

The SWATF spokesman merely confirmed the SADF's announcement that 19 SWAPO insurgents were killed, adding that it happened in the operational area.

The operational area of security forces active in SWA/Namibia is regarded as an undefined area that covers both sides of the international border between the territory and Angola.

The security forces have repeatedly stated in the past that they were carrying out pursuit operations from time to time against SWAPO insurgents returning to Angola.

SADF Terms SWAPO Military Claims 'Absurd'

MB081847 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1809 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Luanda, Jan 8, SAPA — SWAPO killed "many" South African soldiers, shot down two helicopter gunships, destroyed two army vehicles and attacked an army camp in northern SWA/Namibia in December 1986, according to ZIANA, the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency. Quoting the latest SWAPO war communique, issued in Luanda today, ZIANA said that among the many combat actions carried out by plan, the military wing of SWAPO, was the shooting down of two enemy helicopter gunships.

In Pretoria, the SADF called the SWAPO communique "absurd" and said it was an attempt by the organisation to "bolster flagging morale" and "to try to convince the international community that they are still a military factor."

According to the SWAPO report, the first SA helicopter was shot down on December 3 at Okongo in northern SWA/Namibia. "A PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] air defence squad shot down a French-made Allouette helicopter gunship on 29 December at Ondangwe airbase, kiling all occupants on board. This brought the total number of helicopters shot down by SWAPO fighters in 1986 to four," the report said.

It added that, on November 30, a PLAN sabotage squad destroyed a 1000m-long telephone line at Omahenge, eight km west of Oshakati in northern SWA/Namibia, affecting communication with the SA Army's headquarters at Oshakati.

It further said that, on December 5, all the occupants of an SA buffel died when their vehicle hit a plan landmine 12km east of Okongo. The SA forces were in hot pursuit of SWAPO members, the communique said.

"Eight racist soldiers were killed when PLAN fighters attacked and partially destroyed the racist army camp at Ohaingu, 10km west of Engela in the north of the country on 9 December," the SWAPO communique added.

"One enemy combat vehicle was destroyed in a landmine explosion at Oshikuku, 15km west of Oshakati, on 21 December."

SWAPO said the "downing of two military helicopters in the last month of 1986 should serve as a clear signal to the occupation army that 1987 would witness more daring advances on the battlefield by the SWAPO combatants." PLAN said it also shot down four SA military transport planes in 1986.

In Pretoria, the SADF public relations directorate said in a statement that all SA security force losses in SWA/Namibia had been announced and were a matter of public record. On the other hand, the statement said, security forces had killed 645 SWAPO members in the territory last year and 19 so far this year. "SWAPO is well-known for making absurd statements, especially at this time of the year," the SADF said. "It is an exercise in which they indulge themselves every year in an attempt to bolster their flagging morale and to try to convince the international community that they are still a military factor. They were so successful last year that they killed 121 innocent civilians through brutal actions like laying landmines, murder and indiscriminate killing by planting bombs in public places."

"Reduced to blowing up telephone poles which are repaired within hours, kidnapping women and children, most of whom manage to escape before they get to the border, and bravely attempting the occasional stand-off bombardment on small bases which cause little or no damage, SWAPO does not have much to brag about.

"The security forces, on the other hand, killed 645 SWAPO terrorists last year and 19 so far this year.

"All the losses sustained by the security forces were announced and are a matter of public record. SWAPO, of course, never makes its losses known, probably because their leader element is so out of touch with the situation on the ground that they do not know and, even worse, do not even care. On the other hand, the security forces are compelled to announce their losses, which in any case cannot be concealed because we live and operate in an open society.

"It would be interesting to know how much embarrassment this kind of statement causes SWAPO's internal wing, which has to explain, justify and provide proof to its people, who know the real facts."

SOUTH AFRICA

Tambo Speaks at ANC Anniversary Celebration

MB081728 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0815 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Speech by ANC President Oliver Tambo on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the ANC in Lusaka on 8 January — live]

[Text] Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and of the Republic of Zambia; his honor, secretary general of UNIP, Comrade Grey Zulu, Right Honorable Prime Minister, Comrade Kebby Kusokotwane; Dr (David Ekatawu), special representative of the secretary general of the OAU; comrade members of the Central Committee of UNIP and cabinet ministers; your excellencies members of the diplomatic corps; comrade leaders and members of SWAPO; Comrade [name indistinct] representative of SWAPO of Namibia and its distinguished leader, Comrade Sam Nujoma; leaders and members of PLO, the ANC, and the South African Congress of Trade Unions; comrades, ladies and gentlemen:

Allow me to begin with [words indistinct] one of two [words indistinct] Comrade President Kenneth David Kaunda, the most eloquent exponent and presenter of the cause of liberation in South Africa and Namibia, an unrelenting freedom fighter who has never abandoned the battle front from the first day of his youth when he joined the struggle to this present hour.

Today, as the struggle against the apartheid system waged by the South African and Namibian people grows more intense, more extensive and more explosive, President Kaunda, together with his party, UNIP, and his government and the brotherly people of Zambia stands as a great pillar of strength for the peoples of southern Africa, for the people of South Africa and Namibia [words indistinct] from across the continent and beyond the ocean. His presence and participation with us today makes 8 January 1987, the 75th anniversary of the founding of the ANC, a fully historic occasion for the ANC and the people of south, indeed, for the people of Africa and [words indistinct]. I should like, on behalf of our members here in Zambia, on behalf of our people everywhere in the world, on behalf of our people in South Africa to say how grateful we are that he should be [word indistinct] to this great historic day. So, thank you my brother. [applause]

Secondly, we of the ANC have been deeply moved by the messages of solidarity that have been presented here, firstly by our comrade, Nang Adedengo, on behalf of our sister liberation movements [words indistinct] by the representative of our [words indistinct] organization, the OAU, [words indistinct] from our friends all around the world [words indistinct] to demonstrate to the apartheid regime [words indistinct] conviction of the certainty of our victory [words indistinct] here today on this occasion [words indistinct] with us in support, to guarantee that we shall win. [applause]

This day, comrades, laides and gentlemen, it is for us a time to celebrate the 75th birthday of our movement, the African

National Congress. It comes at a time when [words indistinct] our people and the international community is how soon and at what cost we shall succeed to end the apartheid system and rebuild South Africa as a democratic society.

The determination and the ability of our people to fight on until victory cannot be questioned. The justice of our cause is unchallengeable, the [word indistinct] of the permanent crisis confronting the apartheid system [words indistinct]. Three quarters of a century of unrelenting struggle under the leadership of the ANC has brought us to the moment when few have the temerity to question the certainty of our victory. It is in this situation that the National Executive Committee of our movement, the ANC, has designated 1987 as the year of advance the people's power. [applause] That decision constitutes a challenge both to us and to the masses of our country actually to advance toward our goal for the transfer of power to the people. We are confident that our people, their democratic organizations, the ANC, and the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing], will indeed lead us to this strategy.

After 75 years of struggle under the leadership of our movement, our people are united as never before. [Words indistinct] as united, we are resolved to bring out majority rule under the system of one person, one vote in a united South Africa without fear about ways and means of achieving this (?result). That is the progress that we have achieved since 8 January 1912 when the founding fathers set as one of the central objectives of the ANC [words indistinct] of tribalism and the [word indistinct] of fraternal relations between blacks and whites on the basis of nonracialism and of common nationhood. Our [words indistinct] to move forward toward a people's power is firmly based on this (?fully) remarkable method of common [word indistinct] among so many millions of our people.

The unity of the international community on the question of apartheid is also a source of great strength to us. Today, there can be no doubt about the determination of the overwhelming majority of the nations of the world to (?take) concerted actions to help us liquidate the apartheid [words indistinct]. As is in our country, so internationally, only a minority continues to receive [words indistinct] a minority that [words indistinct] of one kind or another from racism.

Established by representatives drawn from as far afield as this country, Zambia, the ANC saw itself as, and remains a parliament of the people rather than a party presenting one political or ideological school of thought. Furthermore, it was a movement of the peoples of southern Africa committed to the liberation of the African continent as a whole. As we observe our 75th anniversary today, we can be just proud of the fact that indeed Africa has rid herself of the scourge of colonial and racist domination. What remains to be done is finally to liberate Namibia and South Africa, to end white minority rule in this area of Africa where it is most entrenched, stubborn, and most brutal. We must also draw inspiration from the fact that [words indistinct] and efforts of what were then despised subject people and today accepted by the world as the representative of our people, political formation [words indistinct] the future of our country in turn.

These achievements are all the more remarkable because we have won them in the face of a determined opposition of our adversaries, who have sought to divide the African people, to set the black people apart from one another and incite a racial war between blacks and whites. Similarly, the enemy has tried desperately [words indistinct] within our national liberation movements and physically to liquidate us so as to create conditions for it to impose its own puppets on our people. We know that the enemy will continue to pursue this strategy of divide and rule. We therefore take advantage of this august occasion to reiterate the call to our people to guard the unity we have achieved and further to reinforce it through united struggle against the common enemy. We must continue to render ineffective the [words indistinct] of racist Pieter Botha through the Bantustan system, the so-called tricameral parliament and all other so-called seperate development institutions. [words indistinct] We must continue to reject and put in their proper place those who have elected to help perpetuate the criminal apartheid system by serving in these institutions. We must [word indistinct] with all the contempt the so-called National Statutory Council which is nothing but an ill-devised [words indistinct] to give a semblance of legitimacy to the selfsame apartheid system which we must destroy and [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] the ANC and its allies, as well as the mass democratic organizations such as the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the National Education Crisis Committee. We have our genuine representatives, created by the people themselves for their liberation, (?for any) meaningful negotiations which have to be carried out with these forces and other legitimate organizations of the people. We also know who our leaders are. Among them are to be found such outstanding fighters for our liberation as Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, [name indistinct] the leaders of the mass democratic movements and the activists who are confronting the racist every day. Our people must and will continue to rally behind these outstanding sons and daughters of our nation, as well as the organizations they lead, and not those whom the enemy appoints as our leaders and maintains on (?monthly) [word indistinct]

The problem of our [words indistinct] (?the National Executive) Committee has decided that in hnor of our 75th anniversary we shall readmit into our ranks those who are expelled and have now recognized their errors and wish to return to the fold. [applause]

Furthermore, on this occasion, we have decided on an amnesty, and we will accordingly pardon some of those who were pressured and intimidated by the apartheid regime to infiltrate our movement as its secret agents to carry out various criminal acts against our movement, against the struggle, against our people. We also take this opportunity to invite all genuine patriots who find themselves in groups that contribute nothing to the struggle to join the firghting echelons of our broad movement for national liebration. [words indistinct] false prophets continue unknowingly [words indistinct] of duplicity of claiming to tbe in favor of liberation while in fact spending sterile days attacking the ANC and the democratic movements of our country. [applause]

When we started off 75 years ago today, we were a movement of black oppressed masses only. At that time, the white world

community [words indistinct] claim to the right of self-determination to be both seditious and [words indistinct]. Colonial governors and intellectuals, inspired by notions of imperial orgy, spoke of the colonial domination of the Third World as a natural and permanent [words indistinct] thing. One of the historic achievements of our struggle is that today many of our white compatriots are reaching towards the ANC as their political [words indistinct]

Not even more than 10 years ago, [as heard], the peoples of Africa in Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Angola, Sato Tome and Principe contributed decisively to the defeat of fascism in Portugal. The Zimbabwe national liberation movement helped the white population of that coutry to rid itself of a self-seeking ruling group of racists, and in the process demonstrated to our own compatriots the (?depth) of the antiracist and nonracial commitment of the African revolution.

Once more our own movement in struggle speaks to the whites of South Africa [word indistinct] that they too should join hands with their black compatriots to rid our country of yet another ruling group of self-seeking racists and, as South Africans, help to rebuild our country as a fully independent, united, democratic, and nonracial entity. The same apartheid regime which has led the whites of our country to the state of crisis they have endrued today argues that any solution to the conflict in South Africa must guarantee what the racists call [words indistinct] minority rights. The international allies of this regime echo these demands. Our advice to our white compatriots is a simple one: Beware of (?gold frames); beware of those who offer to guarantee you so-called minority rights, because the rights [words indistinct] in front of you are nothing but the same privileges which neither we nor anybody else can follow. A fully democratic process demands that we have all equal rights and oppose special privileges. It (?requires) that we visualize a common destiny for all our people without exception. We shall never be fooled into accepting that to end racist reule we must perpetuate racism. South Africa must and does belong to all who live in it, black and white. We must and will be governed by an authority which derives its legitimacy from the will of all our people. [applause]

As we observe our year of advance to people's power in which we shall concentrate our efforts as moving toward our goal of a nonracial democracy, the apartheid regime has [words indistinct] at ourpeople and the international community. To assert what it really believes is the permanency of white minority rule, it is organizing an election for whites only and in [words indistinct] again. Once more, [words indistinct] racism is intent on emphasizing in practice its belief that the whites have an exclusive and God-given right to decide the state and destiny of our country and our people. Enough is enough. [applause]

Whatever the results of those racist elections, we shall consider them [words indistinct] null and void and without legitimacy. The majority of our people will vote against racism and apartheid, not in any polling booth, but in the streets of our cities, towns and [word indistinct] villages, in the factory, the mines and farms. They will assess their will in mass political struggle and through a heightened and [words indistinct] in the arrogant design of the Bothas and Malans and transform these white elections into the swan song of the apartheid system. [applause]

The international community has both the possibility and the obligation to act now to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa. It is (?of some) importance that in one of its first meetings this year, the United Nations Security Council will meet to consider this (?gesture). We mentioned the question of [words indistinct] because if those who refuse to yield to our views on sanctions were to listen to the demand being made at the great number of meetings being held today across the states of the globe, they would [word indistinct] that the peoples throughout the world are demanding sanctions now.

There are meetings being held today almost everywhere in the world to mark the 75th anniversary that we have convened here to observe. From Africa to Asia, from Europe to the America, and in Australia, the peoples have come together to reaffirm their support for our movement and struggle, to express their for SWAPO and the heroic people of Namibia, as well as the Frontline and independent states of southern Africa. Millions have gathered today to demonstrate their opposition to the criminal apartheid system and to demand sanctions against racist South Africa. [applause]

In the face of this (?world view) [words indistinct] the time has come for the Security Council to live up to its responsibility and to apply some meaningful sanctions. That, in any case, is the message that all the ANC 75th anniversary meetings addressed on this historic day, 8 January 1987 [words indistinct] the United Nations Security Council. On this great day of the peoples of southern Africa, we send our warm greetings to these millions of activists against the apartheid system and the billions of people [words indistinct]. We salute the OAU — which is for the ANC and SWAPO — Africa united in action [words indistinct] to liberation of itself. We salute the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations Organizations, always our reliable allies. We greet also the antiapartheid organizations throughout the world and other mass organizations and individuals everywhere who have joined with us to defeat racial tyranny in our region. Together with all these, we constitute a formidable force which will liquidate the apartheid system sooner rather than later.

We are especially honored in speaking today from this liberated Africa territory, Zambia. Seventy-five years ago, African patriots traveled from this country to Bloemfontein in South Africa, there to participate in the formation of the African National Congress. In the intervening years, we have fought side by side to achieve the noble objective of the total liberation of our continent. When the day of victory dawns, we will expect that once more African fighters from this country will gather with the liberated South Africa to celebrate with us a common victory that is just overdue. [applause] We shall be joined on that day by the brave Namibian people and their SWAPO of Namibia. We shall be joined by the countries of the region and our friends throughout the world. [applause] On that day, the masses of our people will have the possibility properly to acknowledge the contribution that the peoples have made to end the apartheid sytem. Among the founders of democratic South Africa, we shall surely include eminent Africans such as our dear brothers and

leader: President Kaunda, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Robert Mugabe, Agostinho Neto, Samora Machel, Seretse Khama, and many others. That day is ot far of. It will be in our life time. [applause]

Long live the 75th anniversary of the ANC. [audience shouts: "Long live"] Amandla! [audience shouts: "Awetu — "is ours" in Xhosa] Mantla! ["Power" in Sotho] [audience shouts: "Aruna" — "is ours" in Sotho].

PANA Interviews ANC's Joe Slovo on Achievements

AB081756 Dakar PANA in English 1410 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Lusaka, 8 Jan (PANA) — Joe Slovo, chief of staff of Umkonto we Sizwe (MK), the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC), concludes his review of the most recent achievements in the 25-year history of the Liberation Army in an interview with the *Pan African News Agency* [PANA].

PANA: Successive regimes in Pretoria claimed to have broken the back of Umkonto we Sizwe with the arrest of a number of cadres and the discovery of caches of arms. What is your view on this contention?

Slovo: Well, it is clear from the history of these claims that they have lost all credibility. From the moment Umkonto we Sizwe started acting in the field, not six months have passed without a claim by one or other government official that its back had been broken. Perhaps, it is the fact that Umkonto we Sizwe must have a whole reserve of backs at its disposal because after each back-breaking claim, Unkonto we Sizwe emerges even more strongly as a force capable of hitting the enemy.

I have already referred to the fact that the year 1986 saw a greater number of actions by MK than ever before in South African history. If this isn't enough we must ask ourselves one question: If our back has seen broken why the emergency, why the draconian measures to prevent people from engaging in support activities of Umkonto we Sizwe in growing numbers?

It is clear from the continuous references by government ministers to the revolutionary onslaught and demands by them that before they can even sit round the table with the ANC there should be an end to the violence, that the violence — the revolutionary violence of Umkonto we Sizwe had become an important factor...and that far from the back of Unkonto having been broken, it has contributed and it's continuing to contribute immensely to the unfolding of the struggle of the people which will lead to a victorious outcome.

PANA: Around December 1985, just over a year ago, MK combatants launched a campaign of landmines in northern Transvaal. How effective has this mine warfare been over this period?

Slovo: Perhaps a measure of the effectiveness of this campaign is the recent announcement by a chief of the South African Defence Force that the Army is now deploying more troops in the effective area than it is deploying in the whole struggle against Angola and the Namibian Forces in Namibia. It is clear from all reports that are coming from the country that part of the objective of this campaign — that is to clean up the countryside of the hostile paramilitary elements — is succeeding and that more and more of these areas are being denuded of the presence of these farmers (who are collaborating) with the military forces of the South African oppressive regime...

PANA: There is an emergence of armed detachments from within the people in the country. These have come up in the form of "amabuto," mass combat units and the comrades. To what factor would you ascribe the emergence of these groups?

Slovo: It is clear that these groups are yet another very significant manifestation of the creativity which the masses of the people are showing in the struggle against the regime, not only (is the struggle) in the form of actual resistance to the enemy forces but the mass of the people are beginning to create alternatives to the various structures which the regime has deployed against the people for centuries in order to successfully dominate them.

In place of their administrative units, they are creating people's committees and people's courts ... these amabutos, the emergence of these detachements, one can say, is really the main content of the future of people's war in our country because this is what people's war is all about not just the involvement of professionally trained military cadres, but the involvement of the people on the ground because we know that without much involvement a mass people's struggle cannot be fought...

The readiness which the workers and youth are showing not just to struggle but to be ready to die in the course of the struggle... against the sophisticated army which the South African Defence Force (SADF) is, is a development which convinces us and gives us the confidence that the future is with us, that the nature of the military struggle will in the [word indistinct] period be raised to a higher level by the [word idistinct] of these emerging forces from amongst the people with the logistics and the leadership of the trained forces of Umkonto we Sizwe.

PANA: Has Umkonto we Sizwe tried to link up with these units in view of the people's growing demand for better skills and weapons?

Slovo: Well I don't think we should claim that we have measured up completely to these demands. But there is no doubt that there has been progress and this can be seen even on the television screens when the government allowed pictures to be taken of the people's resistance.

The struggle which the people have been carrying out continuously, particularly since August 1984, is no longer being carried out solely by the use of stones and petrol bombs. The revolutionary violence which has become part of the political upsurge is witnessing the use, by the people, of more sophisticated weaponary — the hand grenade and [word indistinct]. These instruments are...being employed more and more by these emerging combat forces on the ground...This is one of the major achievements for which MK has worked and for which it must work even harder in the future...

PANA: What should be the major tasks of MK during 1987, a year which marks the 75th anniversary of the ANC?

Slovo: We are entering a very decisive year indeed, a year in which many of the issues connected with our struggle towards people's power will be given shape and form. We know from the enemy's action particularly in the past year that it has abandoned all pretence, that it has decided to speak only with terror and the gun. Therefore in 1987, the year marking the 75th anniversary of [words indistinct] violence.

During this year, we must do more than we have ever done in the past to prepare the people to set their sights and objectives on the very citadels of power in Pretoria. We believe that over the past six years we have been discussing that our spears have been sharpened and in this year, [word indistinct] we must all — MK cadres, combat units on the ground, the people in town and country side — use our spears with greater effect and intensity.

There can be no doubt that if we do that, victory for the people's struggle under leadership of the African National Congress will truly be in sight.

Commentary Rejects ANC Policy of Violence

MB090534 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] An advertisement that has been published in a number of newspapers calling for the unbanning of the African National Congress presents a grossly distorted picture of the realities of the South Africa of today and of the present and potential role of that organization within South Africa.

The African National Congress decided — some 30 years or so ago — to embark upon a course of violence and revolution because, it argued, all channels of negotiation and peaceful protest had been barred to it. That contention is open to debate. And in a Christian society there will be a host of people who would question whether the situation in South Africa was, and is, so unjust and so irremediable that violence and revolution was the only alternative available to the leadership of the ANC.

Be that as it may, it must be acknowledged that there was a time in our history when the door to full participation in the constitutional structures and institutions of the state was closed to the black people — the people whom the ANC claims to represent.

But that era is already in the history books; it is an era of the past. A new era has dawned in this country, a new South Africa is being built. Today, the door to the constitutional structures and institutions of the state have been opened to the black people through their leaders and their representative organizations. There is no longer any justification for the ANC's present course of action — if, indeed, there ever was. But the ANC sticks intransigently to violence and revolution.

The reality of the South Africa of 1987 is that a new constitutional dispensation is being molded in which all South Africans — irrespective of the color of their skin — will participate in the government of the country at all levels.

There are, and will be, differing perspectives between political parties, both those presently within parliament and extra-parliamentary parties such as the ANC, on the exact nature of a future democratic constitutional dispensation that will be workable and acceptable to our various minorities.

But it is precisely on how this goal is to be attained that negotiations must be held by white, black, colored and Asian leaders — negotiations which the governing party, as the authority in power, has offered to begin with any and all representative organizations that renounce violence and revolution.

Negotiation implies a willingness to put one's point of view — and to listen to the other man's point of view; to accept that neither will necessarily have all his demands met; to be prepared, through debate and discussion, to reach consensus and arrive at decisions that are broadly acceptable to all.

The constitutional door that in the past was closed to some is now open to all. And that includes the African National Congress. The ANC, however, remains committed to violence and to the demand for nothing less than a direct transfer of power to it.

For all reasonable South Africans, that commitment and that demand are totally unacceptable.

Newspaper Ad Urges Recognition of ANC

MB081609 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Jan 87 p9

[Full page advertisement]

[Text] **75 YEARS OF THE ANC**

8 JANUARY 1912 - 8 JANUARY 1987

The Bureau for Information and the SABC have recently bombarded the people of South Africa with distortions and untruths about the ANC.

On the occasion of the ANC's 75th Anniversary we demand of the government:

LET THE ANC SPEAK FOR ITSELF

"The African National Congress was formed in 1912 to defend the rights of the African people which had been seriously curtailed by the South Africa Act... For 37 years until 1949 — it adhered strictly to a constitutional struggle. It put forward demands and resolutions; it sent delegations to the government in the belief that African grievances could be settled through peaceful discussion and that Africans could advance gradually to full political rights. But White governments remained unmoved..." — **NELSON MANDELA ON TRIAL — APRIL 1964**

"Who will deny that 30 years of my life have been spent knocking in vain, patiently, moderately and modestly at a closed and barred door? What have been the fruits of moderation? The past 30 years have seen the greatest number of laws restricting our rights and progress, until today we have reached a stage where we have almost no rights at all." — ANC PRESIDENT CHIEF ALBERT LUTHULI — 1950s.

IN 1960 THE ANC WAS BANNED

The ANC embarked on its present struggle only after all else had failed and when all channels of peaceful protest had been barred to it.

TODAY — 27 YEARS AFTER ITS BANNING:

- The ANC continues to be supported by many South Africans, both black and white.

- The ANC is internationally recognised and has offices in over 39 countries around the world.

- The ANC is a signatory to the Geneva Convention Protocol on Prisoners of War.

These and many other factors clearly show that there can be no solution to this country's problems without the participation of the ANC.

We, the undersigned organisations, therefore say:

UNBAN THE ANC and other banned organisations.

Issued by: United Democratic Front (UDF), National Education Crisis Committee (NECC), South African Council of Churches (SACC).

Supported by: Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), Black Sash, National Soccer League (NSL), Health Workers Association (HWA), Call of Islam, Release Mandela Committee(RMC), South African National Students Council (SANSCO), Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses (TIC and NIC), South African Rugby Union (SARU), Transvaal Anti PC Committee, Federation of Transvaal Women (FEDTRAW), Democratic Lawyers Association (DLA), National Medical and Dental Association (NAMDA), National Taverners Association of South Africa, Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SOUTACOC) - an affiliate of NAFCOC.

C/o Khotso House, 42 De Villiers Street, Johannesburg.

Police Case Over Ad

MB081200 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1108 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 8, SAPA — The police have opened a docket into possible contraventions of the law of an advertisement placed in a number of major newspapers today the the headline "75 Years of the ANC," the police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria said in a statement today. The statement said the docket had been opened following "numerous complaints" from various parts of South Africa. The docket is to be forwarded to the attorney-general as soon as possible, the statement said.

Police Bar Publication

MB090444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2252 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 8, SAPA — Police action tonight stopped two Johannesburg newspapers from publishing advertisements concerning the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Both *Business Day* and *The Weekly Mail* were advised telephonically that a late-night government gazette would affect publication of the advertisements.

Business Day was specifically told, in a telephone call from a Major Oosthuizen, that republication of the advertisement it and other English-Language newspapers carried today would be a subversive statement.

Lawyers for *Business Day* were later advised that the government gazette would contain police orders specifically prohibiting as subversive any statement promoting aims of a banned organisation, and that editors allowing such statements to be published would be guilty of an offence.

Printers at *The Star*, where *Business Day* is printed, were also telephoned by a security police officer, who advised them that the ban would also apply to an advertisement by the Release Mandela Campaign.

This advertisement, published in *The Star* today, was to have been published in *Business Day* tomorrow (Fri). [as received]

Weekly Mail joint editor Anton Harber said tonight they had decided not to publish the unban the ANC advertisement. As *Weekly Mail* was about to go to press, it had police permission to leave the advertisement space blank.

Blank spaces were banned by new emergency regulations issued last month.

Police Search Papers

MB090809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0805 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 9, SAPA — Police with a search warrant visited the offices of the *Pretoria News* yesterday to obtain documentation relating to the controversial ANC advertisement.

The *Pretoria News* was one of the numerous newspapers which carried the full-page advertisement yesterday.

The editor, Mr Wilf Nussey, said today two plainclothed lieutenants asked for, and were handed, telexes relating to the placement of the advertisement, and a copy of the advertisement.

"They were very polite," he said.

A police public relations directorate spokesman in Pretoria were unable to say today whether the police would call on more newspapers.

Two officers from the security police called on the editor of the *Daily News*, in Durban, Mr Michael Green, for 10 minutes this morning and left with several documents relating to the advertisement.

Lawyer Says Ad Lawful

MB090731 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] The government ban on the unban the ANC campaign has already come under attack. Late last night, the *Government Gazette* published restrictions which stop newspapers running community organization adverts, already run yesterday, from being published again. The lawyer who carefully checked through the advert before submitting it to newspapers, Krish Naidoo, said it shows the campaign didn't contravene any of the laws in existence then.

[Begin Naidoo recording] Prior to issuing the ad, we were perfectly satisfied that the ad was lawful and the fact that the government had to issue a new regulation under the state of emergency regulations is evidence of this fact. [end recording]

PFP on Ad Controversy

MB090839 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 9, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party last night backed the call to unban the African National Congress after police announced they had opened a docket into possible contraventions of the law by the publication of an advertisement calling for the lifting of the ban.

"If they want to prosecute the press, they had better keep an eye on us," PFP law and order spokesman Mr Tian van der Merwe said. "We will continue to make that same plea for the unbanning of the ANC in the forthcoming parliamentary session and during the election campaign.

"We also know that a lot of Nationalists, a number of them in parliament, agree with this call.

"We are saddled with a paranoic government which can no longer rule this country other than by the most brutally oppressive laws."

He said this after the police publication relations directorate in Pretoria issued a statement saying that a docket had been opened after the publication of the ANC advertisement in a number of major newspapers.

The statement said the docket had been opened following "numerous complaints." A spokesman for the directorate would not say how many people had complained or in which areas of the country the complaints had been lodged.

CP 'Shock' Over Ad

MB091029 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 9, SAPA — The Conservative Party has expressed shock at the placement yesterday in the country's major newspapers of advertisements "promoting" the African National Congress, CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht said in a statement in Johannesburg.

"According to Section 13A (5) of the Internal Security Act, it is against the law to promote any banned organisations such as the ANC," Dr Treurnicht said.

The statement also criticised SA Perm MD [managing director], Mr R. Tucker, who sent a goodwill message to the ANC on the occasion of its 75th anniversary yesterday.

He said the CP would ask its members to review their relationship with the Perm.

"It is no good the Botha's talking tough against the ANC to Mozambique, whilst allowing the promotion of the same organisation within South Africa's borders," he said.

He said it was time the laws of this country were and demanded that "immediate action" be taken. [sentence as received]

RMC Ad Urges Mandela Release, ANC Unbanning

MB090604 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jan 87 p 8

[Advertisement issued by the Release Mandela Campaign]

[Text] **Release Mandela Campaign**

"The people shall govern"

New Year message

To all the people of South Africa

Introduction

Throughout the history of mankind, there are only seven internationally recognized acts of admiration of miracles known as the SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD, namely, the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus; the Statue of Zeus at Olympia; the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes; the Pharos Light House at Alexandria; Egyptian Pyramids and the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

However, the Nationalist government through its oppressive rule, hopes to create the eighth wonder of the world!

History abounds with clear evidence that oppression has never triumphed especially when practised by a minority over a majority.

In our case the minority, white, colonialist regime hopes to impose its will over the vast, freedom-loving majoirity until the cows come home.

1. What the RMC stands for

The Release Mandela Campaign [RMC] is a campaign that involves all peace-and freedom-loving people of SA regardless of race, colour, sex, age or creed, who cherish a vision of a non-racial democratic SA. More Specifically, the RMC calls and works for:

1.1 The unconditional release of the people's leder, Nelson Mandela and all other convincted political prisoners.

1.2 The unconditional and safe return of all exiles.

1.3 The unconditional unbanning of all people's movements, notably the African National Congress.

1.4 The Abolition of all unjust and repressive laws.

1.5 The propagation of the Freedom Charter.

1.6 The creation of a progressive mental climate.

2. The RMC and the Education Crisis

Like all freedom-loving South Africans, the RMC is deeply concerned about the crisis in education.

2.1 We support the call by parents, students, teachers and workers for students to go back to school.

2.2 We deplore the recently promulgated regulations which can only destroy the pedagogical atmosphere that is normally expected to prevail.

2.3 We fully support the democratic demands of students, and the call for the army to pull out of our townships.

3. The RMC and the Workers

3.1 The RMC recognises the workers as the backbone of the SA economy and the bitter struggle to rid the economy of exploitation.

3.2 We fully support the democratic demands made by the workers and Cosatu's call of "One industry, one Union".

3.3 We commend the support shown by the broader community to worker programmes and urge for more support.

4. The "State of Emergency"

The invocation of the State of Emergency, barely 3 months after the lifting of the previous one is nothing but an eyewash calculated to placate the right wing, to give the governments' "moderate collaborator false assurance" and most importantly to counter the evergrowing democratic movement for change in south Africa. Consequently the RMC joins the loud voices which are calling for:

The immediate lifting of the State of Emergency, release of all convicted political detainees, and the unmuzzling of the Press.

5. Conculsion

In conclusion, the RMC wishes to remind PW Botha and his nationalist cabal that it was the SA Government through Balthazar Vorster which in the early seventies urged the then-Rhodesian government of Ian Smith to release genuine popular political leaders such as Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe in order to avert the deepening of the crisis in that country. Why is the advice no longer suitable to the advisor? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

The Release Mandela Campaign warns that unless the democratic demands made by the struggling masses of South Africa and support by the entire progressive international community are met, conflict will escalate and no-one else but the intransigent and self righteous, Pretoria regime will be held responsible for plunging the country into troubled waters and shall be accordingly judged by history.

"There shall be houses, Security and Comfort"

— The Freedom Charter June 26, 1955

Notices Restrict Reportage on 'Unlawful' Groups

MB090440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0025 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 9, SAPA — The full text of the two Ministry of Law and Order notices published in Government Gazette No 10584 at midnight last night restricting reportage on unlawful organisations:

Ministry of Law and Order

No 101 — 8 January 1987

Notice by the commissioner of the South African police. Public Safety Act, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by Paragraph (A) (IX) of the definition of "subversive statement" in Regulation 1 of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by proclamation R. 224 of 1986, I, Petrus Johannes Coetzee, commissioner of the South African police, hereby identify the act specified in the schedule hereto as an act which has the effect of threatening the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order or of delaying the termination of the state of emergency.

P.J. Coetzee,

Commissioner of the South African police.

Schedule

To support any organisation which is an unlawful organisation under the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982).

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

No 102 — 8 January 1987

Order by the commissioner of the South African Police. Public Safety Act, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by Regulation 7 (1) of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), by proclamation R. 109 of 1986, as amended, I, Petrus Johannes Coetzee, commissioner of the South African police, hereby issue the order set out in the schedule hereto.

P.J. Coetzee,

Commissioner of the South African police.

Schedule

1. No person who holds office as an editor of a newspaper, magazine or other periodical or who otherwise has control over the matter which may be published in that periodical or which may be distributed in or as an addendum to such a periodical, shall allow, permit or direct, or authorise any other person to allow, to permit or to direct, the publication in that periodical or the distribution in or as an addendum to that publication of any advertisement or report calculated —

(a) To improve or to promote the public image or esteem of an organisation which is an unlawful organisation under the internal Security Act, 1982 (act 74 of 1982); or

(B) To commend, to defend, to explain or to justify any action, policy or strategy of such an organisation, of resistance against or subversion of the authority of the state.

2. This order shall apply in the republic including any territory declared under Section 26 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971, to be a self-governing territory.

Ends text

Journalists Criticize Actions

MB091017 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1007 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 9, SAPA — The Southern African Society of Journalists [SASJ] calls for the lifting of all restrictions preventing individuals and groups from making themselves heard by the public.

It also calls specifically for the lifting of restrictions placed last night in an attempt to stop an advertisement calling for the unbanning of the African National Congress.

The SASJ believes that news organisations must be free to publish information and comment on any body which has a bearing on the present and the future of our country. Since comment on organisations like the ANC appear to be restricted these latest moves bring us closer to thought control. It is a fascist move.

We warn the public that information it receives on banned organisations reflects only that which the government wants the public to know and therefore cannot be the truth.

We call on the government to let these organisations speak for themselves and let the public decide.

Therefore we repeat the call to unban the ANC and all other organisations and lift restrictions which gag people and stifle thought.

The SASJ also sees the expulsion of Alan Cowell, *The New York Times* correspondent who was due to leave the country soon, and the refusal of a visa for a new correspondent as part of this growing fascist syndrome with particular viciousness attached to this move.

The SA Government has joined the ranks of the worst totalitarian states in the world.

WEEKLY MAIL To Fight Actions

MB091009 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] *The Weekly Mail* says it plans to fight the latest government action against the media. The government restricted reporting on banned organizations, effectively stopping an ad campaign calling for the ANC to be legalized. *Weekly Mail* coeditor Anton Harber says his paper doesn't intend to let the matter rest without a battle.

[Begin Harber recording] We think the new regulations are outrageous. We think they can't go without challenge. So we are taking legal advice to see what we can do, and we will do all we can to ensure that they are challenged and they are tested in court because we think there is very little chance of them standing up in a court of law. [end recording]

NEW YORK TIMES Bureau Chief Ordered To Leave

MB090543 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] *The New York Times* South African correspondent has reportedly been ordered to leave the country. The newspaper says South African authorities have refused to consider an order to Alan Cowell, the paper's bureau chief, to leave the country before Sunday. *The New York Times* also says the government has refused to issue a visa to Mr Cowell's successor, Serge Schemann, who has previously served as a Moscow bureau chief. The paper says the actions effectively suspending its firsthand coverage of South Africa are, in its words, designed as a reprisal for what Pretoria sees as a hostile attitude by the newspaper.

Expulsion Order Criticized

MB090944 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 9 SAPA — The government's action in barring first-hand reporting on South Africa by one of the world's major newspapers was a cause for regret among all who valued free speech, the Foreign Correspondents' Association, said in a statement today.

Reacting to the refusal by the Department of Home Affairs to renew the work permit of Alan Cowell, Johannesburg bureau chief for *The New York Times*, the statement said: "The main loser is the public, both inside and outside South Africa, which is deprived of another independant source of information on a social conflict of great importance."

Cowell's proposed replacement, Serge Schmemann, former Moscow bureau chief for *The Times*, has also been refused a work permit, a spokesman for the department confirmed this morning.

Black Students Return to School 'Encouraging'

MB081426 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1405 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 8, SAPA — The return to black schools was described as "very encouraging" today by the Department of Education and Training [DET], but a spokesman said the turnout could only be quantified by next month.

DET spokesman Mr Peter Mundell said in Pretoria that registration would continue until late January, making it impossible to supply enrollment figures at this stage.

Hundreds of thousands of pupils flocked back to school this week in response to the call by various organisations to end the schools boycott.

The only unrest at schools occurred in the western Cape, the Bureau for information said. In Guguletu, two schools were petrol-bombed while an attempt was made to set fire to a third. Arsonists also struck at a school in Langa.

Shots Fired at Blacks Enrolling for School

MB081424 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1358 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 8 SAPA — Despite an almost unanimous call for black pupils to return to school yesterday, a group of youths fired shots at a number of members of the Azanian Students Movement [AZASM] at Diamini, Soweto, yesterday in an attempt to prevent them from enrolling, AZASM told SAPA today.

The incident at Ibhongo High School involved a group said to be members of the Soweto Students Council (SOSCO), AZASM's vice president for secondary schools, Mr Brister Kalaote, said. He added that two AZASM members were shot at today — also in Diamini.

"We are disturbed by developments at Ibhongo which are clearly of a sectarian nature. AZASM members are unable to observe the return to school at Ibhongo as a result of threats by gun-toting youths who fired several shots at members of this organisation," he said.

Mr Kalaote said AZASM had supported the call for a return to classes along with a number of other organisations, the government and the clergy.

Black Teachers Group Urges Return to School

MB091033 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1018 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 9 SAPA — Black communities could [as received] afford another disrupted school year and children must return to the classroom, the Transvaal United African Teachers Assocation [TUATA], said today.

In a statement to SAPA, TUATA said "our education system has suffered severe disruption for more than two years and we have already lost thousands of youngsters who will never get the schooling they need. This is a tragedy whose dimensions we still do not fully comprehend."

"We — teachers, parents, community leaders, student leaders — must do everything in our power to get the schools humming again. We owe it to our children and their futures."

Mr Leephile Taunyane, president of TUATA, said he had every sympathy for the strong opposition to the education system that had grown up among schoolchildren. "Blacks have been shortchanged in their education for decades and if one has self respect one does not just accept this situation.

"We in TUATA believe in the justice of our demand for one system of education and equal financing for every child, but we who are educated and have a livelihood must not endanger the futures of our children in the on-going struggle for a truly relevant education system," Mr Tuanyana said.

Perm Head Denies Sending Greetings to ANC

MB091050 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 9, SAPA — The managing director [MD] of the South African Permanent Building society, Mr Bob Tucker, today strongly denied he had sent a telex message to the ANC's national executive in Lusaka giving his "best wishes" to the movement.

Mr Tucker said this was "not true" and added no telex was sent either by himself or the SA Perm.

He said the report, which appeared in today's morning newspapers, arose "from the fact that I was included in a personal message sent by a friend in America, the text of which I have not

seen.

"I wish to state clearly that the Perm is not a political organisation and at no stage would they ever consider sending any such greeting.

"I am personally apolitical and could not under any circumstances support any political party of group which had violence as a plank in its platform," Mr Tucker said.

OK Management Denies Union Version of Arrests

MB081458 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Thousands of workers are picketing OK Bazaars stores around the country. The Commercial, Catering, and Allied Workers' Union has launched the picket campaign at 134 stores countrywide, to bring attention to their 3-week-long strike in support of higher wages. The union is taking precautions not to infringe security legislation by standing singly at least 25 meters apart, but Transvaal organizer, Viv Masina, says some arrests have been made. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, OK Management denies they colluded with the police at all. OK management official Keith Hartshorne also disputes the union's allegation about the arrest of 76 workers at Alrode yesterday. He says the statement is, in his words, patently untrue.

[Begin Hartshorne recording] In fact, what happened there was that the 76 strikers arrived at the premises and barricaded the gates to the premises, and prevented staff from entering the premises, stoned cars, and threatened and assaulted certain of our staff members attempting to enter the premises. They were warned on numerous occasions to desist, and at one stage chased the manager away from the gate. We had to ask for police intervention. The police did arrest the 76 workers concerned, and they have been charged with public violence. [end recording]

PAC Criticizes Withdrawal of U.S. Companies

MB081941 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, Comrade Johnson Mlambo, has said the withdrawal of American companies from South Africa leaves much to be desired. Comrade Mlambo told the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] in Harare today that the withdrawal is of little economic significance, because the companies are handing over responsibility for running them to South Africa, which subjects the oppressed vast majority to the same sort of exploitation.

Meanwhile, the PAC has declared 1987 the year to prepare the masses in South Africa for the difficult times ahead. It says it will intensify the mobilization campaign in an effort to intensify the ideological education of the masses.

Information Bureau Issues Unrest Report

MB091102 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1059 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 9, SAPA — Here follows the unrest situation report for the period 0001 to midnight yesterday (January 8) issued by the Bureau for Information:

Schools in black townships in the Western Province, the Eastern Province and on the West Rand were set alight by radicals yesterday. In some cases extensive damage was caused. No arrests have so far been made.

In Khotsong (Bothaville) a group of about 20 black people stoned a security force vehicle. The security force members warded off the attack with birdshot and two youths were arrested. No injuries were reported.

A private home in Mpophomeni (Pietermaritzburg) was attacked with petrol bombs yesterday. A black youth was slightly injured in the incident and extensive damage was caused to the house. Police investigation continues.

Three private homes were petrol bombed in Chesterville (Durban) late last night. Several people sustained injuries in these incidents. A black man sustained slight cuts, and two black women, serious burna wounds. Four children between the ages of two and six were also injured, two of them seriously. In one of the incidents two members of the security forces, Constable A Venter and Constable M. van Loggerenberg, came to the assistance of a relative of a child who was trapped inside the house. They broke down a door and rescued the child from the flames. Extensive damage was caused to all the houses. Police investigations are continuing.

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

MB090720 [Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN Supports Mixed Cinemas

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 8 January says that South Africa is "no longer the apartheid land it once was." "Fortunately, we have discarded most of the laws that made apartheid such a harmful philosophy and practice. The pass laws have gone. The Mixed Marriages Act has gone. Section 16 of the Immorality Act, making sex across the color line an offence, has gone." So, "the Krugersdorp Town Council's refusal to allow the opening of cinemas to all races is both reprehensible and futile." *The Citizen* opposes segregation of cinemas "for it perpetuates a racism that is out of place in these times when White exclusivity is no longer acceptable or feasible and when the country is mixed at almost all levels of life."

THE STAR on Mixed Cinemas

"Threatened with sanctions by its major U.S. film supplier, Ster-Kinekor will shut down segregated cinemas rather than have its flow of films cut off," says Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 8 January in a page 12 editorial. "Even if the Ster-Kinekor motives have not been entirely altruistic, the ultimatum is not as indiscriminate as other sanctions usually are. It

punishes sinners primarily." "Two separate street surveys, by *The Star* and *The Citizen*, indicated that there is a body of public opinion in favour of multiracialism in cinemas. Even if they are deemed to be in the minority the decision should favour them. Racists can stay away if they would rather not mix. There would be no local cinemas to go to anyway if their verkrampte [ultraconservative] views hold sway."

THE STAR Defends Political Advertisements

A second editorial on the same page comments on the two advertisements published in the paper calling for the unbanning of the ANC and the freedom of Nelson Mandela saying: "We hold no brief for the advertisers — any more than we hold a special brief for any advertiser. They are all welcome to the use of our columns provided what they say is legal and in good taste. We were happy to carry the Bureau for Information's version of why censorship is good for you, and political advertisements from any sector of opinion, no matter how divergent it is from ours." "In these difficult divided times, the need to communicate is greater than ever, and if the advertisements encourage the debate, they will have made a contribution. For our part, we intend to continue that debate in our editorial columns, just as we have been doing for months, years now."

BUSINESS DAY: Government Mismanages Economy

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 8 January says: "In pursuing reform, President Botha can claim partial success; in trying to manage the economy, he has been a lamentable failure, and inflation is the true measure of that failure." "The true cause, we believe, is mismanagement of fiscal policy. Where other countries have beaten inflation by lowering taxes to divert resources into the productive private sector, the Botha government has steadily raised the tax burden to divert resources into the wastful or unproductive or simply costly follies of a self-interested bureaucracy." "The single remedy is for those voters who do not get pre-election bribes to vote against the government that ruins them."

CAPE TIMES Supports Mixed Cinemas

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 7 January says Ster-Kinekor's decision to close by the end of the month its cinemas and drive-in theatres in municipalities demanding apartheid audiences "is an open and shut case of good sense that should be emulated elsewhere in the economy." "Apartheid does not work when it comes to business, and what is bad for business cannot be good for most of us."

SOWETAN: Black Education Priority

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 8 January says in its page 4 editorial that considering the number of children who have returned to school, a "free and equal education is now imperative. We know the bureaucrats who handle the budget will sit tightly on the money. Our view is that the education of black children should be considered a priority for a stable and peaceful South Africa." "We do not believe anybody has the right to believe that they have won something politically by having the children back in class. There should be no political point-scoring. Not only do our lives depend on education receiving the most support, but we owe it to our children who have suffered so terribly, to make their lives a little more worthwhile."

'Focus' on People's Education

In the "Focus" column on the same page the national organizer of the National Education Crisis Committee Eric Molobi replies to comments on television by Minister of Education and Training Gerrit Viljoen saying: "Dr Viljoen needs to know that we are aware that the recent repressive measures on schooling and syllabi are ostensibly aimed at People's Education, which he has correctly interpreted as a threat to his Government." "Dr Viljoen, DET [Department of Education and Training] and the Government need to know that People's education is not apologetic. We reject Bantu Education as a reactionary education system, very political in content and form. It is not coincidental that students refere to Bantu Education as gutter education." "We are aware of this Government's strategy of detaining us all in the mistaken thought that no one will continue to establish a People's Education programme. People's Education is however a profound, desirable and meaningful education system for all South Africans. To ban it, DET will have to ban the entire student body in South Africa."

DIE TRANSVALER on Inflation

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 7 January says in a page 12 editorial that the "battle against the inflation monster is going to be a grim one." "While economic prophets see a bright flicker on this year's economic horizon, there are many inhibiting forces at work. They extend from unrestrained individuals, past merciless middle men right up to an authority which sporadically chops off its own hands. Even if the country should survive an economic rut in the coming months, it can hardly afford any recessions."

BEELD on RSA-Mozmabique Relations

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 8 January says in a page 8 editorial that Mozambican President Chissano has "done his country a great favor by announcing that senior members of the ANC are to be expelled from Mozambique." "For South Africa it shoul therefore be a time of reevaluation. The diplomatic relations with Mozambique, which reached a high point with the signing of the Nkomati Accord, are now lying in ruins — and the Mozambican rebel group Renamo had a lot to do with it. Diplomatic relations which started so well and ended so tragically should be a lesson that an attitude of military coercion can never replace a contemplated foreign policy."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Addresses ANC Aniversary Celebration

MB081455 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0901 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Speech by President Kenneth Kaunda on the occasion of the ANC's 75th anniversary at Mulungushi Hall, Lusaka — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade president of the African National Congress, comrade members of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party, comrade members of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress, Your Excellencies, all invited guests, brothers and sisters, and all comrades:

Today marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of the African National Congress of South Africa, ANC in short. But what does this mean? The party and government (?have) great pleasure to be with you on this very important occasion. Since the founding of the African National Congress on 8 January 1912, great events have taken place not only for Africa but also in the entire southern African sub-region. [passage omitted on the history of the ANC]

Today, the apartheid machine is more ruthless (?than ever before). Only a few weeks ago, [words indistinct] of the South African regime had the audacity both to attack you, what they called [word indistinct] of course, the ensure perpetual white supremacy. [passage omitted on Kaunda's confidence in the favorable outcome of the ANC's struggle and the singing of revolutionary songs]

Comrade president, excellencies, brothers and sisters, [word indistinct], and all comrades: Very often it is [words indistinct] that the struggle is only for the liberation of the oppressed. No, actually the objective of the struggle is the liberation of both the oppressed and the oppressor. The struggle of the people of South Africa led by the African National Congress is a struggle (?for the liberation of all] the people of that country. It is in this context that we must view the day we are commemorating today. The African National Congress if the legitimate representative of all peoples of South Africa. [applause] It is playing the leading role in the struggle against apartheid, and internationally it is recognized as such. [words indistinct] whites in that country who regard their racist party as their representative will sooner rather than later come to recognize that the ANC ultimately (?is) their genuine representative. [applause] Indeed, as Comrade Tambo has rightly said, after 75 years, few, few have the [words indistinct] that quite soon, quite soon [words indistinct] ultimate victory of the ANC. It is high time that people's power is achieved in South Africa. [applause] [sentence indistinct]

Comrade president: While we are celebrating this [words indistinct], we must constantly remember that the struggle is becoming more and more difficult, complicated, and harder. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the unity of the people of South Africa in particular and of southern Africa in general is strengthened. [applause]

Allow me, [word indistinct] comrade president, to pay special tribute to the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress for their continued commitment to unity, not only within the ranks of the movement, but also among the struggling people of your country. It is [words indistinct] that you have opened the ANC door, (?but it is not known) that you have opened the ANC door to all those genuinely interested in the struggle against apartheid. Africa [words indistinct] and I can assure you that we in southern Africa, who are (?along the frontline) of this struggle, are happy and encouraged by your declaration today, (?to welcome) back to the ANC fold all [words indistinct]. [applause]

Comrades: We must guard against [words indistinct], as Comrade Tambo has (?consistently) stated, and I quote: South Africa must (?balong) to all who live in it, black and white [words indistinct], yellcw, and those who may have other colors. [applause]

I am convinced the good Lord, God Almighty, [words indistinct]. [applause] South Africa must [words indistinct] from the will of all people in South Africa on the question of one man, one vote. [passage omitted on the need for unity against apartheid]

That system is the major problem of our time, especially for us in southern Africa. That system is the major problem of our time, especially for us in southern Africa. [repeat as heard] The entire region [word indistinct] is today in turmoil because of the continued existence of apartheid in South Africa. [words indistinct] in our region [word indistinct] erupts like a volcano into a huge racial conflagration with horrendous consequences for all of us. [words indistinct] in this region to close our ranks and confront the evil of apartheid with one united voice. It is apartheid which is responsible for the conflicts in South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, and naked aggression into Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. It is organizing all these conflicts in this region in a vain but very destructive attempt to reverse the MacMillan speech, "Winds of Change."

It is important to observe that the South African regime is very apprehensive about the unity achieved (?in the ANC). It has therefore resorted to desperate tactics, like the creation of bantustans, to fragment African people's opposition to apartheid. [words indistinct] it has sponsored bandit movements in independent neighboring states like Mozambique and Angola, despite [words indistinct] (?all) countries' support for the liberation struggle. It is extremely important for us, at this heightened stage of the liberation struggle to be wary of such tactics. Hence, my plea for unity and renewed commitment to the struggle. All of us in this region must maintain maximum vigilance and guard against (?the making) of more bandit groups like the MNR in Mozambique, UNITA in Angola, the Mushala gang in Zambia, and Super ZAPU rebels in Zimbabwe.

Comrade President: It is in that context of a united effort against apartheid [word indistinct] the Commonwealth, the American people [words indistinct], and other progressive forces throughout the world [words indistinct] (?every appreciable decision) in support of the just struggle against apartheid [words indistinct]. [applause] We appeal to both the East and the West to assist in whatever way possible in eradicating (?this) evil from our region. The Africans gratefully (?accept) the material assistance that the Eastern bloc countries have (?given) to liberation movements such as the ANC and SWAPO. We are equally grateful to Western countreis for (?taking) measures [words indistinct] against South Africa. [words indistinct] for increased pressure against South Africa to come in the wake of the increased repression of the masses in South Africa and Namibia as well as the continuing acts of destabilization against neighboring countries. I am aware (?always) that the regime's increasing [words indistinct] is due to mounting [words indistinct] as a result of increased internal and international pressure. The struggle for destroying apartheid and achieving Namibia's independence has reached a decisive stage. It is therefore necessary, absolutely necessary, for us to step up the [words indistinct] against South Africa in order to attain [word indistinct] democratic and nonracial societies in Namibia and South Africa.

Comrade president (?and chairman), excellencies, brothers and sisters [word indistinct], comrades [word indistinct]: I have stated many times that our struggle is not a struggle against the white people of South Africa. [words indistinct] the white people of South Africa [words indistinct]. [words indistinct] establish in Namibia and South Africa societies based on love, truth, [word indistinct], and fair play, and live across color, across religion, across any ethnic (?group), or anything else [words indistinct]. [words indistinct] work together for one common cause: the cause of all the people of South Africa. [passage indistinct]

[Words indistinct] other countries, (?where now) white citizens are being persecuted [words indistinct. That (?was) [words indistinct]. Their so-called fears of a communist takeover and white persecution (?is not true) but a big ploy, a big ploy to gain the sympathy of Western countries. [applause]

Our struggle is not about (?imposing) communism on South Africa. It is a struggle for bringing about freedom, justice, equality, and democracy, in Namibia and South Africa. [applause] [passage omitted on needless fears of white South Africans]

I wish to commend those international companies that have withdrawn from South Africa and appeal to those that have not done so to do so without delay.

Comrade president: We in this region are prepared to meet and discuss with leaders from both east and west (?on ways) to bring about the immediate abolition of apartheid, the demise of apartheid [words indistinct] because it is abominable to mankind. [passage omitted on the need for apartheid to disappear]

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Message to Tambo Hails ANC on Anniversary

MB081940 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The ANC of South Africa is today celebrating its 75th anniversary. The first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has sent a message of congratulation to the ANC president, Comrade Oliver Tambo. In his message, Comrade Mugabe said the history of the ANC since 1912 is an epic of determined resistance against repression. He said because of the ANC's steadfast revolutionary resistance, South Africa has not become ungovernable and apartheid increasingly unworkable.

The prime minister noted that the response of the apartheid regime to the ANC's demand for freedom has been the wholesale carnage of innocent civilians, incarceration of children, detentions without trial, and the compartmentalization of the black population into the Bantustans. Comrade Mugabe said despite these criminal measures, there has been a rise in the level of consciousness of the masses in South Africa, and increasing rejection of apartheid by the international community. This, he said, showed that apartheid is doomed, and the tide of history cannot be reversed by brute force.

The prime minister said it is certain that the people's struggle will triumph, adding that in recognition of this the Frontline States, the Nonaligned Movement, and the OAU have called for the early imposition of sanctions against the apartheid regime.

In related development, thousands of people converged on (Stoddard) Hall in (Mbare) Harare, today, to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the ANC. A member of the National Executive Council of the ANC, Comrade Ngujuwi Nhlanhla, praised the progressive international community for its all-round support for the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa.